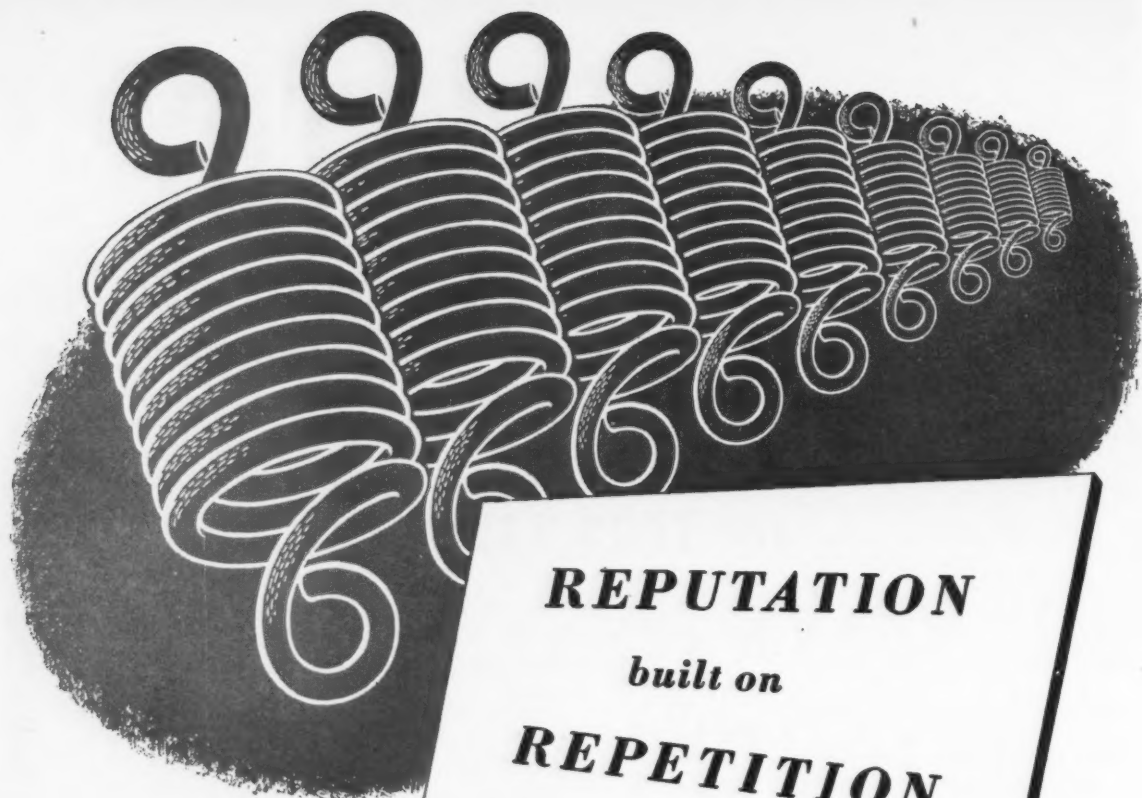




*Connecticut* **INDUSTRY**

**NOVEMBER  
1947**

**25th YEAR OF PUBLICATION**



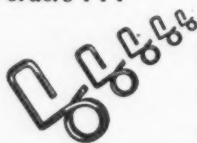
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**REPETITION**



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DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATED SPRING CORP.

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## REVOLUTION AGAINST WHAT?

**T**HERE never has been a country where every citizen had so much voice in government, so much personal independence and so much individual prosperity, so equitably distributed, as here in our land.

There never has been a nation before where even the humblest citizen surpassed in welfare the well-to-do of other lands as here in the United States.

No matter what class or sect or religion, there never has been one that has not been considered and cared for by our Government.

By contrast, here is the record of the Russian Communists since 1918:

Stalin and the Communists, since 1918 have liquidated by murder and exile 255,078 members of the clergy and destroyed 88,874 religious edifices.

Stalin and the Communists have murdered 152,471 priests and monks, and 52,032 Nuns of the Russian Church, 26,000 rabbis, 16,914 Mohammedan mullahs, 5,106 priests and monks of the Catholic Church, 2,025 Armenian priests and 530 Lutheran pastors.

Stalin and the Communists confiscated 18,900,000 acres of church property and stole 4 billion dollars' worth of church funds in cash. Yet the Communism tyranny is spreading by duress and deceit throughout much of Europe. Every American should see to it that what is happening abroad **SHALL NOT HAPPEN HERE.**

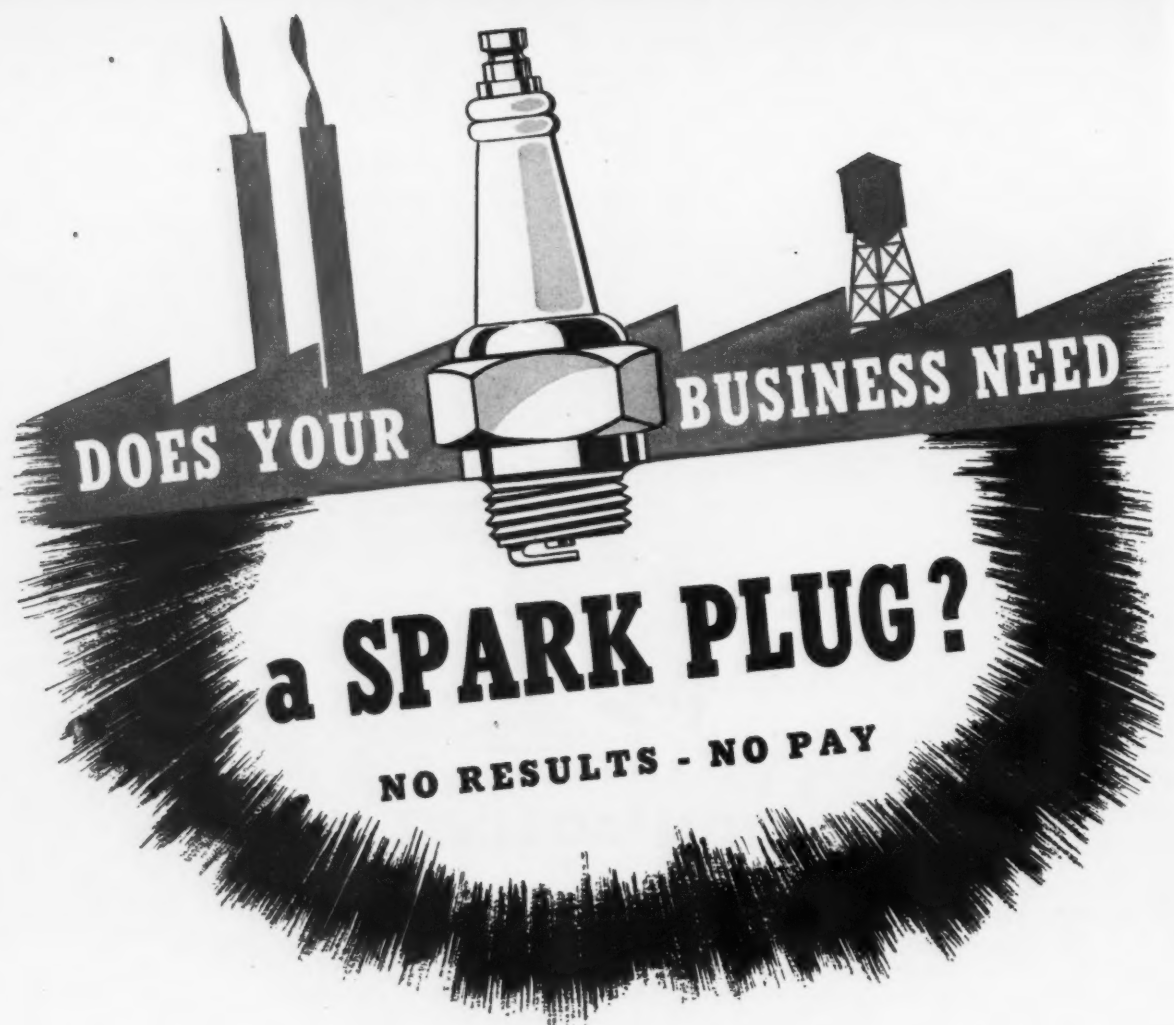
Why should we jeopardize our liberties? Why should we set class against class and citizen against citizen? Why should we teach revolution? Revolution against what? . . .



# THE GRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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money this plan makes for you; therefore, no results, no pay. It costs you nothing to investigate.



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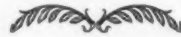
**NEVER BEFORE** have two colliers of the "Seam" class been at the dock of the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc. at the same time. The vessel on the left is the "Sewanee Seam" discharging a cargo of the finest New River coal for distribution throughout Connecticut. The vessel on the right is the "Sewell Seam" taking on Bunker "C" Fuel Oil from the tanks of the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc.

**THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD** and the most modern are these Seam vessels, having a cargo capacity of almost 12,000 net tons of coal.

**AT NEW HAVEN**, the T. A. D. Jones and Company, Inc., maintains the only commercial tidewater dock between Providence and New York equipped to handle these huge vessels.

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 NEW HAVEN • BRIDGEPORT  
 CONNECTICUT

# A recent visitor was impressed



"As we look back upon our experience in Wallingford, we realize that one of the things which impressed us most was the fact that within the Wallace plant there seemed to be a practical demonstration of democracy at work. And the words 'at work' are used in their true meanings, for one could not help but be impressed by the lack of stuffy formalities which so often are experienced when visiting executives in great manufacturing plants. At the Wallace organization, there seems to be a genuineness which permeated the entire staff from the key executives on down the line . . . one is impressed with the attitude of each man doing his job in complete harmony with the rest of the organization for the benefit of the company, employees and the customers. . . . One could not spend two days at the Wallace plant and come away without feeling that he had been enriched by the experience, and had his faith renewed in the practical workability of democratic principles applied to individual business."

—from an article by  
J. Knight Willy, Publisher  
*Hotel Monthly.*

**WALLACE SILVERSMITHS**  
Wallingford, Connecticut

# Profit Facts and Fiction

By EDWARD INGRAHAM, *President*

**T**HE many attacks that have been made against high profits of industrial and all corporations in recent months prompt me to make a few observations concerning the facts that are frequently denied and the fiction that is believed concerning them.

What are the facts about profits?

The first and most important one is that they are an absolutely essential motivating force in an economy that gives freedom to the individual. Who would chance the loss of his savings in a business venture without the hope of profit? Only government-owned enterprise can exist without the profit incentive for the creation of jobs. Larger and larger taxes must be extracted from the people by a government that fully controls in order to finance an economy where total losses by all companies are greater than the profits. No one who cares a whit about freedom, or understands the underlying foundations which support it, would advocate an end to our present economy, which is constantly spurred on to greater accomplishment by the hope of profit and the fear of loss. But the sad fact is that many people who claim to believe in our system advocate the confiscation of profits by regulations, taxes and wage payments that would eventually liquidate it.

A second fact is that profits are high in terms of dollars when compared to some previous years. But only the surface facts make it possible for the critics of these so-called high profits to weave the too-frequently believed fiction that they are the source of our present shrinking dollar. By comparison with the long-term trend from 1909 to 1946, profits after taxes, during the first half of 1947 are estimated to be running at the same rate of 8½ per cent of national income, but less than the 9½ per cent proportion of national income earned in 1929. However, the important fact that our propagandists fail to mention is that the profit dollar received has lost just as much purchasing power for the man who owns stock, or for the company wishing to expand facilities, as the wage dollar in the hands of an employee working for weekly wages or a monthly salary.

For instance, it is reliably reported that the oil industry, which is now forced to expand, is now paying \$1,000 per barrel of capacity for refinery equipment as compared to \$400 per barrel of capacity before the war. Costs of building new or replacing old pipe lines are reported to have jumped from \$12,000 per mile to \$30,000. Everyone who has looked into the cost of factory construction recently knows that costs are now running at around \$10 per square foot as compared to some \$4 per square foot in 1939.

Unless business wishes to commit economic suicide and throw millions of workers onto government relief, it is compelled to earn and save enough profit dollars to replace its equipment when worn out, at the then higher dollar prices. If profits were figured on today's dollar values for plant and equipment they would be extremely low, and

in many cases non-existent. Many companies who are reporting what seem to be adequate profits today are actually liquidating their assets because of obsolete Internal Revenue rulings on allowed depreciation charges or because of the lack of management foresight in re-evaluating their properties in the light of our present inflated values.

A third important fact is that profits cannot be used to pay basic wage increases without either increasing prices or jeopardizing the future welfare of the company as an employer. The many who present the fiction that wage increases can be paid out of profits disregard the fact that anywhere from 75 to 80 cents, on the average out of every manufacturing sales dollar, is paid out in wages and salaries. For instance, a study made in 1946 of some 72 of our largest manufacturing corporations, including General Motors and United States Steel, demonstrated that the net profits of all companies would have been reduced to only 85/100 of a cent on each income dollar if a wage increase of 15% had been granted. U. S. Steel would have lost 2.85 cents out of each income dollar had it given a 15% raise in wages, and General Motors would have had its profits reduced to 1.17 cents on each income dollar. Who would risk their dollars to finance industry for such low returns when even government bonds yield more interest?

One of the most distressing trends in the present profit picture is that today's so-called high dollar profits rest dangerously on break-even points that require production of from 60 to 75 per cent of capacity, in many of our largest key industries, before any profits can be earned. If the present abnormal demand for goods should drop 25 to 35 per cent, profits would turn into losses. These losses, in turn, would put an end to new machine tool purchases and industrial plant expansion. Unless lower unit costs were then quickly attained by more efficient production methods, calling for full cooperation of workers, we should be faced almost immediately with a rapidly declining demand for consumer goods, and with wholesale lay-offs and depression.

Since profits have absorbed, on the average, the modest sum of 6 per cent of the national income over a long period of years, for which was given, in return, an industrial plant that is the envy of the world, only ignorance or distortion of this fact can account for the widespread acceptance of the many destructive fictions about today's profits. Again I repeat what I have said several times before: Let's keep repeating the truth about profits and other facts about our economy until it gains an overwhelming vote of confidence.

Only through this method can we wisely attain the higher production and consequent lower unit costs we need to increase real wages, lower prices and assure profits. If we fail in this method we shall be forced, soon or late, into a severe deflation and perhaps an equally severe depression, out of which we are likely to emerge as unwilling robots of a socialist government.

# Listening for Factory Waste

By C. BADER BROUILLETTE, Vice President, The C. A. Bader Company, Hartford

**ALWAYS SEARCHING** for suggestive aids to assist Connecticut industrial management with their endless problems of operating their plants on an efficient and profitable basis, *Connecticut Industry* here presents some worthwhile hints from a man who knows from experience the cost of factory noise, and the savings possible through abating it.

**I**NCREASED production is the life line of survival in today's increasingly competitive market. That is why factory management is giving closest scrutiny to any operating factor which may retard plant output. One such factor is noise.

It is second nature for every progressive factory management to look sharply for waste. Wasted materials, wasted time, wasted efficiency—whether through improper working methods or carelessness—are permanently entered in a manufacturing department's records as excessive costs and lowered production. But today's managements are doing more than looking for waste. They are also listening for it in the form of needless shop noises that constitute a constant drain on the energy, health, safety, and efficiency of workers.

According to authoritative medical sources, noise dulls our faculties and slackens our mental processes. It

clouds judgment, and reduces the precision of our actions. It decreases general efficiency and drags personality to a lower level. It makes us irritable, pessimistic, and grumpy.

There is ample evidence that unchecked factory noise adversely affects the worker. It annoys and distracts him from his work, produces nervous fatigue, and often is one of the factors directly responsible for illness and consequent absence from the job—all factors which retard plant output. Only within comparatively recent years has industrial management learned how to keep noises in check and to reap the resulting benefits of more efficient operation. Today, scientific noise quieting is being extended steadily throughout industry, the result, in part, of the impetus given it during war production years.

## Physical Qualities of Sound

Today there is a standard method of measuring the intensity of sound.

The unit of measurement is the decibel. The range of intensities commonly dealt with on the decibel scale begins at a point where a keen ear can just barely detect sound. This point is zero (0) decibels. When the intensity reaches a point near 130 decibels, a sound is felt as a definite pain. This scale of zero to 130 db covers a range of 10 trillion to 1 in physical energy units. Due to the compensating mechanism within the ear, we do not register loudness in direct proportion to the arithmetic increase in acoustic power units. One decibel roughly represents the least perceptible difference in loudness distinguishable by an average ear.

However, loudness in the usual sense is determined not by intensity alone. The character of a noise also has a bearing on loudness. The frequency, or combination of frequencies of a noise, which determine whether it is a high, piercing sound or a low rumbling, will make a difference in the loudness. The ear is far more sensitive to some frequencies, pitches, than to others.

Since the ear is so sensitive to quality, practical noise control requires more than attention to loudness alone. In seeking relief from noise-induced fatigue, distraction and nervous strain, practical noise control is primarily concerned with the *annoyance factors* present in a shop noise problem. As noted above, some of these may be inherent qualities in the noise itself; others may be more accurately termed psychological factors, as they arise from an individual's reactions to the various noise sources around him.

It is not to be expected that the average shop or factory can be made silent. Practical noise control is directed toward making the shop and factory environment one that protects, as far as possible, the workers from exposure to excessive and needless noise. And, it may be well to note here that no one ever becomes accustomed to noise. A worker may be conditioned to the point where there are no apparent symptoms of the harm being done, but the effects go on.

## Basic Steps of Noise Reduction

There are three basic steps in the general noise reduction program, or

(Continued on page 30)



TYPICAL FACTORY SPACE SOUND CONDITIONED



# The Inter-racial Commission and the Fair Employment Practices Act

By THOMAS F. HENRY, Supervisor, Fair Employment Division

**W**HEN Governor McConaughy signed Public Act 171 of the 1947 Legislature, Connecticut became the sixth state to enact a fair employment statute. Three large midwestern cities have passed similar ordinances and many other states and cities are giving consideration to this type of legislation.

## Purpose of the Act

In view of this it might be well to consider briefly why discrimination in employment is a subject of concern to a state or other units of government. A statement of purpose incorporated into one of these bills submitted to the recent session of the legislature expresses this as follows: "The practice or policy of discrimination against persons by reason of their race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry is a matter of state concern. The denial of equal employment opportunities because of such discrimination and the consequent failure to utilize the productive capacities of individuals to their fullest extent deprive large segments of the population of the State of earnings necessary to maintain decent standards of living, necessitates their resort to public relief and intensifies group conflicts thereby resulting in grave injury to the public safety, health and welfare."

In 1943 Governor Baldwin, acting upon the request of many community leaders who recognized the need for education and research in this field, recommended to the Legislature that the State take an official interest in these matters. The Legislature responded by enacting a statute (Sec. 470 g) which created an Inter-racial Commission of ten members appointed by the Governor to serve without compensation. Among the duties prescribed for the new Commission by this statute were the investigation of the possibilities of affording equal opportunity of profitable employment to all persons with particular reference to job training and placement, the compilation of facts concerning discrimination in employment and reporting to the Governor the result of its investigations with recommendations for the removal of such injustices as it may find.



THOMAS F. HENRY, Supervisor, Fair Employment Division, Connecticut Inter-racial Commission.

## Appointments

In making appointments to the Commission both Governors have chosen outstanding citizens of different races and religions including clergymen, educators, industrialists, doctors, lawyers and judges, all of whom were sincerely interested in human re-

lations and willing to give freely of their time and talents.

From its inception the Commission adopted a policy of education and conciliation in its efforts to correct discriminatory situations uncovered by its investigations or brought to its attention by individuals or groups. In the area of employment the Commission found by citing wholly successful experiences of all sorts of employers throughout the state in integrating minority group workers that it was able to overcome the initial hesitancy on the part of many employers to try it in their own concerns. By this and similar educational methods the Commission was able to do considerable missionary work and open up avenues of employment hitherto closed to some groups of people. It also found to its gratification that a significant number of specific complaints of alleged discrimination actually arose from misunderstanding rather than prejudice and usually adjusted themselves after conciliatory efforts by the Commission or its agents.

The Fair Employment Practices Act which became effective May 14, 1947, designated the Inter-racial Commission as the administrative agency. With its four years experience in this field it cannot be termed a new agency or new department although many of you were probably not aware of its exist-

(Continued on page 30)

**VARIOUS RACIAL ORIGINS** are represented in many of the factories of Connecticut. The Inter-racial Commission seeks to insure that persons of every race, religion and nationality have equal opportunity in all employment. Employees (below) of a Connecticut firm, pictured in the recreation room, are (left to right), Walter Rubacha, Julian Kwiatkowski, Benjamin Stoltz, Angus Graham, John Antpusat and Alvin Scruse.



# New Industries of Connecticut



PLANT OF BOWSER, INC., REFRIGERATION DIVISION, TERRYVILLE

**I**N November of 1945 there was established in Terryville, an entirely new type of industry, called Bowser, Inc., Refrigeration Division. Although this company had its beginnings in Woodside, New York, in the early 1940's, it did not really begin to grow and expand to any proportions until its movement to Connecticut.

As previously mentioned, Bowser, Inc., Refrigeration Division, is an entirely new type of industry in that it produces industrial low temperature, high altitude and relative humidity, research, production and storage equipment. Quite often the mention of low temperature brings to mind immediately the "Deep Freeze" units produced by various refrigeration companies throughout the nation. The units which Bowser manufactures are not to be confused with these, inasmuch as the temperatures which they produce start at -45°F. and proceed downward from there to as low as -150°F.

The applications for the units which are produced by Bowser are many and varied. For instance, in producing expansion fittings, the process

of joining two parts with close tolerances with a minimum of effort has always been a disturbing problem, but with low temperatures it can be accomplished in a matter of minutes where before it took hours with shrink-



M. J. KENNEDY, General Manager  
Bowser, Inc., Refrigeration Div.

fitting or press fitting. In metal hardening, many tools and dies are heat treated in such a way that the full hardness is not realized. In many cases it is quite possible to increase the hardness by the low temperature treatment included in the heat treating cycle which includes stabilization of metals to relieve stresses and strains. In the field of instrument testing, aircraft and similar instruments that have to withstand the rigors or high altitudes and all climatic conditions can be proven and tested in one of Bowser's laboratory units without ever leaving the ground, since all conditions found on the earth can be simulated within the test chamber of these units.

Besides the foregoing there are numerous other applications.

In the chemical field there are also numerous applications, among which are the production of synthetic rubber. Testing and production of ceramics and plastics entails the testing of these materials at various temperatures and humidities. The testing of petroleum as per the standards set up by the ASTM is another example.

In the biological and pharmaceutical fields the applications are also many and varied. Major uses for Bowser products are: Dessication and sublimation of blood plasma, which is gaining extreme importance because of the war and because of the installation of "Blood Banks" in numerous hospitals throughout the nation; storage and production of various antitoxins and disease viruses which must be kept in cabinets with controlled temperature or humidities in order that they be maintained alive and in perfect condition for instantaneous use; dehydration and chilling of surgical sponges, which must be processed in chambers with high vacuum and low temperature in order that they achieve their full value to the doctors. These examples highlight the uses to which Bowser puts the cabinets that it builds.

Wherever there is a necessity for condition simulation entailing the use of low temperature to -150°F., altitude or pressure requirements to 80,000' or 1" mercury absolute, or humidity from 20% to 95% relative humidity, there you will find an application for the type of equipment that is manufactured by this company.

(Continued on page 31)

# Connecticut at the Machine Tool Show

(See Pages 12 and 13 for Photos of Exhibits)

**H**IGHER production, lower cost, complete automaticity and the greater use of carbide tools were universally emphasized as 294 of the nation's foremost builders of machine tools displayed more than 2,000 machines at the National Machine Tool Show, held in a 12-acre corner of the Dodge-Chicago plant, Chicago, September 17-26.

Sponsored by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, the 1947 show, the first in twelve years, was viewed as a significant demonstration by a basic industry—the makers of machines—on which other machines are made—how further increases in the power per worker provided by industry in its productive equipment will reduce the costs of making industry's products, thus accomplishing the first step toward maintaining the consuming and creating power of the nation through greater production.

Herbert H. Pease, president of the Association and President of the New Britain Machine Company, New Britain, under whose direction the show was staged, estimated that because of the stimulus created by the exhibition, machine tool sales this year will total \$300 million, 50 per cent better than any prewar year. "The importance of the Machine Tool Show," Mr. Pease said, "is not merely the beauty of the

new machines, but the fact that they open the door to entirely new possibilities of economy in production which means more goods for more people at lower cost and the possibility of sustained high real wages."

Visitors from 32 nations observed the results of American industry's progress toward greater productivity, and learned from Mr. Pease at a dinner honoring overseas guests that "We believe sincerely in the gospel of greater productivity—and if we machine tool builders here in the United States can aid in spreading this gospel into the four corners of the earth, we feel we have made some small contribution to a higher standard of living for all."

Officials of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported that 176,759 persons viewed the exhibits.

Nearly thirty Connecticut companies sent models of their newest and most advanced lines of machine tools. Several of the attractive Connecticut booths are pictured on the following pages, and others of the state's exhibitors are listed below:

The Apex Tool & Cutter Co., Inc., Shelton (Special Cutting and Forming Tools); The Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co., Hartford (Electrical

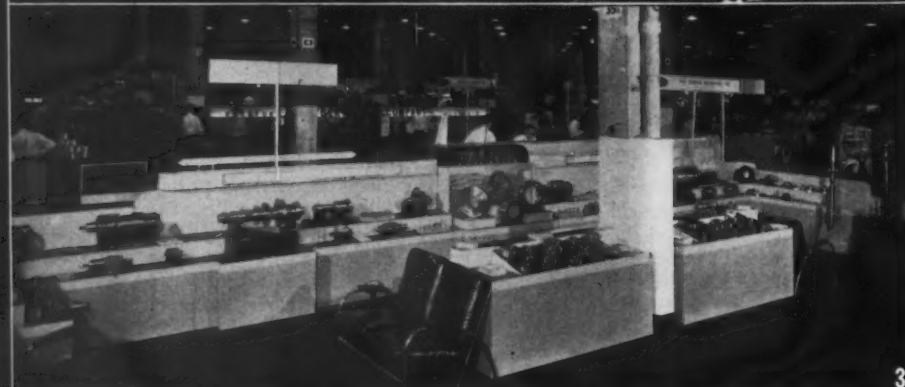
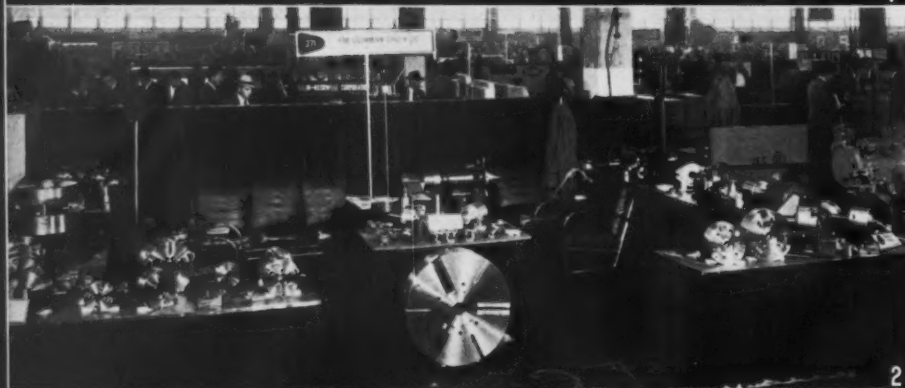
Switches, Contactors, Starters); The Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Company, Inc., Bridgeport (Grinding and Polishing Machinery, Grinding Wheels); The Bullard Company, Bridgeport (Man-Au-Trol Vertical Turret Lathe; Mult-Au-Matic; Man-Au-Trol 3-Spindle Horizontal Lathe and the new Man-Au-Trol Locator); Cuno-Engineering Corporation, Meriden (Filters and Strainers for All Liquids); The Holo-Krome Screw Corporation, Hartford (Hollow or Socket Head Screws, Socket Keys, Key Sets); Goss & DeLeeuw Machine Company, Kensington (Chucking Machinery); Hanson-Whitney Machine Co., Hartford (Milling and Centering Machines, Machine Tools); The Chas. L. Jarvis Company, Middletown (Tapping Attachments, Rotary Files, Chucks and Collets).

New Departure Division, General Motors Corporation, Bristol (Ball Bearings); Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corporation, Stamford (Ball Bearings); The Skinner Chuck Co., New Britain (Chucks, Machine Vises, Air Cylinders, Air Valves); The Taylor & Fenn Company, Hartford (Drilling and Milling Machines, Presses); Union Manufacturing Company, New Britain (Chucks, Hoists); Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford (Mechanical and Electrical Counting Devices).



ONE OF THE MAIN ENTRANCES of the huge 1947 Machine Tool Show, held in the Dodge-Chicago plant in Chicago, September 17 through 26. 176,759 people visited the exhibition—the first of its kind in 12 years.





## Exhibits of Connecticut Manufacturers at the Machine Tool Show

1. EXEMPLIFYING THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS in modern automatic metal cutting equipment, the machine tools shown made up a part of the exhibit of the New Britain-Gridley Machine Division of The New Britain Machine Company. The firm showed a new line of Multiple Spindle Automatic Screw Machines; a Contour Turning and Boring Machine; a Double Ended Chucking Machine; and a Single Spindle Automatic Turret Lathe.

2. THE CUSHMAN CHUCK COMPANY, Hartford, disclosed at the show for the first time their high speed air cylinders, operating at 3500 RPM, and a Power Operated Wrench for use on multiple spindle chucking machines.

3. THE BOOTH OF The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, featured spindle applications utilizing Fafnir MM Super Precision Bearings as well as the company's lines of Standard radial, Sealed and Shielded bearings, and ball bearing power transmission units.

4. FIFTY-SIX DIFFERENT SIZES and styles of The Eastern Machine Screw Corporation's H&G Self-Opening Die Heads held the fore at the New Haven firm's display. There were also Threading Machines in operation.

5. THE DISPLAY of The Hendey Machine Company, Torrington, included 12"-14" and 16" Geared Head Tool Room Lathes, also 12" and 20" Universal Tool Room Lathes. Notably outstanding was the 9" Gage-Makers' Lathe, also the new 14" No. 2 General Purpose Lathe shown in the right foreground.

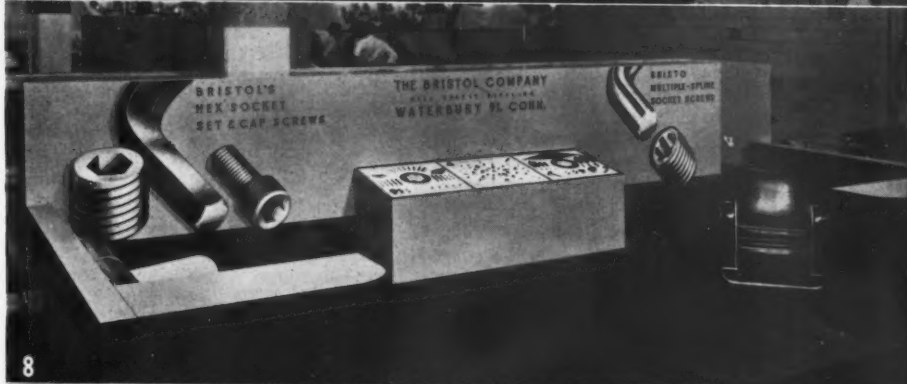
6. THREE COMPLETELY NEW CHUCKS—the Rubber-Flex Tap Chuck, Rubber-Flex Lathe Collet Chuck and the Rubber-Flex Keyless Impact Chuck—were shown by The Jacobs Manufacturing Company, Hartford. The Jacobs exhibit also featured the firm's well-known line of key type Plain Bearing Chucks, and Ball Bearing Super Chucks.



7. AT THE BOOTH OF The Henry & Wright Manufacturing Co., Hartford, the company's 25-ton Speedmaster model Dieing Machine was featured. An interesting collection of flat, drawn, and formed stampings, including both finished piece and the strip showing the work performed at each station, are shown mounted on easels in the background.



8. THE EXHIBIT OF THE Socket Set and Cap Screw products of The Bristol Company, Waterbury. Displayed were Bristol Multiple-Spline and Bristol's Hex-Socket Set and Cap Screws in the various sizes and forms used by the Machine Tool Industry.



9. THE GEOMETRIC TOOL COMPANY of New Haven exhibited its complete line of Threading Tools in its booth at the show. Several new and improved tools and an entirely new line of chasers under the trade-mark name "Supermetric" were announced. Three machines were in operation daily, demonstrating Geometric Die Heads cutting screw threads. Also being operated was a chaser grinder, and service men gave suggestions and instructions in chaser resharping.



10. THE PRATT & WHITNEY DIVISION, Niles-Bement-Pond Company, West Hartford, featured Keller die sinking machines in its booth, as well as its line of plain and universal types P. & W. die sinkers, toolroom lathes, automatic production machines, jig borers, vertical shaper, thread milling and hobbing machines and gear grinding machines.



11. THREE EXAMPLES of the line of Automatic Tapping, Drilling and Screw Inserting machinery produced by The Bodine Corporation, Bridgeport, were exhibited by that company. On the left is shown the Model 42-30 Drilling and Tapping machine. The Model 40-10 Drilling, Tapping and Screw Inserting Machine may be seen in the center of the display, and to the right, Model 65 hopper fed, power driven Screw Driving Machine was exhibited under power.



12. A CROSS SECTION of the products of the O. K. Tool Company, Shelton, including milling cutters, reamers, boring heads, lathe, planer and shaper tools, made up the interesting exhibit of that Connecticut firm.



# AIRFREIGHT: The New Marketing Tool of Connecticut Industries

By JOHN B. HOLTON

**Y**ES, something's in the air! A new marketing tool is being used already by at least three hundred Connecticut concerns with wide vision and an eye to the future. Connecticut-made goods are now competing on the far flung markets of this country and those overseas where previously such commodities were never dreamed of and far less expected. Connecticut industry is gradually sprouting wings through the medium of AIRFREIGHT.

For the benefit of the few who do not already have knowledge of this type of distribution, it is well that the term AIRFREIGHT be defined. Airfreight is the cargo carried by the commercial airlines directly for the consumer. This fast method of shipping goods is handled exclusively for the customer by the airlines themselves and involves no expensive contracts with other carriers. Responsibility for carriage lies only with the airline, thus eliminating any possible run-around if things do not go exactly as expected. This directness of control and handling greatly reduces the heretofore high costs.

On August first of this year, the major scheduled airlines of the country joined together in taking a step which is destined to be one of the most revolutionary and influential moves in transportation history. Prompted largely by the interest and leadership of American Airlines, Inc., a company was organized which is known today

as AIR CARGO, INC. This company is a subsidiary of all of the cooperating carriers (all scheduled airlines) and acts as the ground service agent for all alike. With the coming of Air Cargo, a uniform air bill was devised along with the all-important uniform rate tariff. The desire that is rapidly becoming a reality of Air Cargo, Inc., is that the airlines will not be competing for freight on a rate basis, but on a basis of most direct and most satisfactory service. It is very interesting to note that while surface transportation has increased in cost during the past few months, with the inception of Air Cargo, Inc., and the industry-wide tariff, airfreight rates were reduced by 25% to 33% on August the first.

Air Cargo, Inc., is at present setting up its ground services by selecting a far-better-than-average trucking concern in each terminal area and signing a contract with them to pick up and deliver airfreight at low rates. As yet, Air Cargo, Inc., has not had sufficient time to take this step in Connecticut. At present, the Connecticut shippers are hauling their shipments to the airports themselves, or using truckers of their own choice for the Connecticut portion of the ground service. In cities where Air Cargo, Inc., is not set up, delivery is arranged by the carrier making the final air haul. Whether or not Air Cargo facilities are established in a particular area, pick-up and delivery within the terminal areas is provided by the airlines at 35 cents per

hundred pounds, with a minimum charge of 75 cents, except in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco and New York, where rates are slightly higher.

Long ago, Airfreight specialists ceased to be amazed by the variety of commodities flown as Airfreight. From baby chicks to expectant heifers, from show dogs to hot dogs, from tiny machine screws to three ton packaging machines, from radios to toasters, or from ore samples to orchids, the Airfreight mind has become exceedingly elastic and is always prepared to make the slightest change in routine in order to handle all shipments properly.

The majority of shipments somehow fall into one of the following categories: perishables, live animals, fragile merchandise, break-down replacements, parts that are instrumental in meeting processing deadlines, samples, raw materials to break up bottlenecks, equipment for reconversion or expansion of productive facilities and valuables. In a greater sense, we may say that practically all Airfreight shipments are involved in creating or maintaining expanded markets.

A few examples of actual shipping practices of our own Connecticut neighbors will perhaps serve to bring this great marketing tool closer to our own experience.

With proper permission and thanks, let's take the case of A. N. Pierson, Inc., of Cromwell, and the shipments of flowers they make via Airfreight to many points in the country. Flowers that have a large part of their life-expectancy still ahead of them when delivered to the consumer, are worth more than flowers which are longer in transit. Furthermore, a bloom which has passed its prime is as worthless in Detroit or Chicago as last week's racing form. The Piersons have found that there is a real demand for flowers in the South and that they may realize the profits awaiting them there, by shipping via Airfreight. At a cost of \$4.03, including the delivery charge in Jacksonville, the Piersons ship a 1,040 cubic inch shipment containing 400 roses at a unit retail value of \$.30 or over, per blossom. The loss of one bloom in transit by slower surface methods would completely wipe out

(Continued on page 28)



# Peter Paul's Post-war Expansion

**W**HEN Calvin K. Kazanjian, president of Peter Paul, Inc., announced recently at his Naugatuck office that the candy firm had purchased another plant, he reaffirmed his beliefs in sound economics and profit-sharing with employees.

With the purchase of a plant in Dallas, Texas, last July, Mr. Kazanjian disclosed that the new factory would provide fresher candy at speedier service for the expanding southwestern market. "Freshness of candy is very important in a coconut product," reminded the head of the manufacturers of "Mounds."

The Dallas plant, which has a floor space of 32,000 square feet on a three-acre site, is the third factory started by Peter Paul since the end of the war.

The firm provided the new Filipino republic with the first postwar industry when it opened the coconut desiccating factory at Candelaria, near Manila, employing 1,000 Filipinos.

During the war, Peter Paul was forced to get its coconuts from Puerto Rico and other Caribbean islands because the supply in the Philippines had been shut off. Several ancient schooners were purchased and converted into small cargo ships. These ships brought raw coconut to a temporary processing factory in Tampa, Fla. Living conditions were improved for the Puerto Ricans who worked for the candy firm.

After the war, when coconut was coming again from the Philippines, there was no further need for the Puerto Rico factory. But Mr. Kazanjian, who felt that an injustice would be done to the island if the factory were shut, decided to start a factory which would manufacture a new coconut caramel, "Coconettos." This plant now employs about 200 Puerto Ricans, making candy for Latin-America and the United States. Already some employees have purchased company stock. They all enjoy the same benefits as other Peter Paul employees.

Speaking of the overseas branches, Mr. Kazanjian said: "I know of no better way of creating international goodwill than by seeing to it that American plants in foreign countries are of the same high plane as American factories."

Headquarters of Peter Paul, Inc., is still in Naugatuck. The firm's other plants are in Philadelphia and Oakland, Calif.

One might judge that employment at the Naugatuck factory may decrease because of the expansion program. But the opposite is the fact. A few weeks after the Dallas factory was bought, Mr. Kazanjian announced that a third shift was being started at the Naugatuck factory as the result of the long-awaited decontrol of sugar.

Incidentally, the Naugatuck workers are among the highest paid employees in Connecticut and in the candy industry. Mr. Kazanjian takes pride in the fact that 25 per cent of Peter Paul employees have bought company stock on the open market. Many employees are often suggesting ideas to speed up production or improve working conditions, all of which please Mr. Kazanjian.

"President Cal's office is always open to anyone in the plant who has an idea or a gripe," a company executive asserted. "It is a truly a progressive organization."

If management has the right philosophy about its ultimate goal, there should not be pessimism about a depression, according to Mr. Kazanjian. There might be slight recessions, he said, for some industries from time to time. But these conditions, he continued, should only serve to make management of the affected companies work harder to overcome these difficulties.

"All that is required is teamwork between management, labor and stockholders," declared the executive who believes fervently in the Golden Rule and sound economics. "By all pulling together and working harder, they can surmount most any obstacle standing in their path."

He recalled that in 1933, in the midst of the depression, Peter Paul, Inc., introduced "Mounds," a two-bar product in a nickel package. Competitors said the product couldn't last. But the Connecticut firm was offering a tempting bargain and America's candy eaters welcomed the new service. Kazanjian had learned not only to give greater value but he also knew that a large percentage of sweet-toothed Americans munch one half bar of candy at one time and save the other half for later. "Mounds" soared in popularity; so did production and profits while other industries suffered from depression setbacks.

Peter Paul, Inc., uses about 24 million pounds of coconut each year in

manufacturing the world's largest supply of chocolate-covered coconut bars. This is approximately one-fifth of the country's annual consumption of coconut. About two million pounds of candy rolls off each week from the production lines at Peter Paul factories. Besides "Mounds," four other coconut and caramel brands are made. At Naugatuck is manufactured the well-known "activated Charcoal Gum."

The success story of Calvin K. Kazanjian and Peter Paul, Inc., is one for young and adult Americans to cite as examples of what can be done in this country. Kazanjian came to this country in 1897, a penniless lad from Armenia. After graduating from high school in New Haven in 1908, he entered Yale to study law. After a year of college work, he became associated in business with Peter Paul, his brother-in-law, who had a small candy store in Torrington.

As Kazanjian learned to make quality candy by mixing wholesome ingredients in hot pots in a small back room kitchen, he also learned that a blending of quality and service spells for success.

The ambitious urge led the pair, Paul and Kazanjian, to the thought of becoming manufacturers. Their first plant was in a factory loft in New Haven, opened in 1918 after the two and four other stockholders invested \$10,000.

As the business prospered, the group sought financial backing from New Haven bankers but they refused a loan to the small businessmen because they were regarded as a shaky risk. However, the Chamber of Commerce and bankers of Naugatuck believed in the future prospects of the company and invited the firm to come to Naugatuck where a small plant was built in 1922 on a 40-acre farm site. Two years later the loans were paid up.

Kazanjian has the same paternal regard toward his employees as he had in the early days of the industry. "Our workers," he contends, "are a part of us; they prosper as we prosper. I believe that prosperity should be shared—it must go to all, the public, the stockholders, and the employees."

"A team made up of good management, happy employees, and satisfied stockholders, all working together to create prosperity that all may share, is an unbeatable combination."



# NEWS FORUM

This department includes digested news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

## The Cover



THIS MONTH'S COVER photo captures the spirit of drab, bleak November with its portrayal of an autumn storm beating on the Connecticut shore at Guilford. Photo by Josef Scaylea.

**DWIGHT G. PHELPS**, who resigned a few years ago as vice president of Colt's Manufacturing Company, Hartford, after serving that organization for 44 years, has recently purchased the firm of Wm. H. Lockwood Sons, Inc., with Elbridge P. Colbath, former quality control manager at Colt's.

The Lockwood company, a nationally known organization which for 90 years has been engaged in manufacturing high quality electrotypes, is located at 11 Edwards Street, Hartford.

Mr. Phelps is the new president of the corporation, Mr. Colbath vice president and treasurer, and two long-time employees of the firm have been advanced to executive positions. Mark Bottomeley has been appointed production manager and Miss Mary A. McCarthy has been elected secretary.

★ ★ ★

**OFFICIALS OF HAYDON MANUFACTURING CO., INC.**, Forestville, have recently announced that Elbert B. Hamlin has been placed in charge of the firm's advertising. Mr. Hamlin, in addition to his new duties, will continue to be in charge of market research.

He is a graduate of Yale University and a member of the Phi Beta

Kappa Society. Previously he was employed by the Ripley Co., Inc., as market analyst, and by the Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. as assistant to the vice president in charge of sales. During the war he served in the Adjutant General's Department, leaving the Army with the rank of major.

★ ★ ★

**CHARLES E. BAUMLE**, in charge of post war organization of R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company's Pacific Coast Division, has been promoted to general works manager, according to a recent announcement by President William W. Rich.

Mr. Baumle has been a member of the Wallace organization since 1938, joining the company as a salesman in the plated hollowware division in the Chicago area.

★ ★ ★

**"METERED" MAILING** of parcel post packages will soon be inaugurated in 182 cities of the United States as part of a 500-machine contract which the Post Office Department has placed with Pitney-Bowes, Inc., makers of mailing machines for business and government.

The new post office model, a cousin of the familiar postage meter used by business firms under government

license to stamp and seal letters, completely eliminates the storing, selecting, handling and affixing of the various denominations of stamps needed to make up the postage charges and fees, since any value, from 1¢ to \$10.00 is issued instantly in a single "meter stamp."

Another advantage, according to company officials, is that post office inspectors, cashiers and clerks are protected by automatic postage control and accounting.

★ ★ ★

**HOWARD S. PALMER**, president and chief executive officer of the New Haven Railroad since 1934, and a trustee since 1935, has recently been elected president and chairman of the executive committee of the newly re-organized company.

Mr. Palmer revealed that in starting

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its business life anew as an independent corporation, the company has undergone a thorough financial revision, with total capitalization being scaled down from \$489,023,308 in 1935 to \$384,790,963.

The company stands in the forefront in modernization of its motive power through the substitution of Diesel-electric power for steam, and third among the railroads of the country in the number of air-conditioned passenger cars operated.

★ ★ ★

**RESULTS OF THE FIFTH** semi-annual interplant safety contest conducted by the New Haven Safety Council were announced recently by Roland M. Bixler, vice president for industry. Thirty-four plants in the contest worked a total of 14,220,395 man-hours with 229 lost-time accidents, representing 16 lost-time accidents for each million man-hours worked as against 18 accidents for each million man-hours, the national average during the first six months of 1946.

In the contest, industries were divided into four classes, according to size, with American Steel and Wire Company showing the best safety record among industries working 170,000 man-hours a month. Among industries

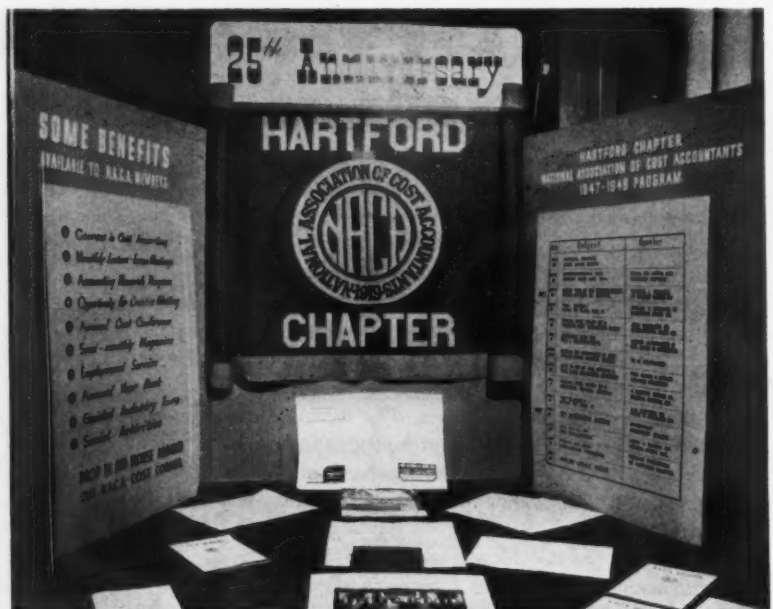
working between 70,000 and 100,000 man-hours, the winner was The Sperry & Barnes Company.

American Tube Bending Company, winner among plants working over 30,000 man-hours a month, has achieved the remarkable record of operating 18 consecutive months without a lost-time accident. Among the smaller plants these five companies operated during the first half of this year without a single lost-time accident: Hoggson & Pettis Manufacturing Company, Bilco Company, D. L. & D. Container Corporation, Connecticut Company—Carhouse, and Eastern Machinery Company.

★ ★ ★

**PLANS FOR THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION** of a new 165,000 square foot plant of the Wallace Barnes Division of Associated Spring Corporation, Bristol, were announced recently by H. C. Barnes, the firm's first vice president.

Expanding business was given by Mr. Barnes as the reason for the construction of additional facilities. The company, which produces mechanical springs, will transfer the heavier types of work connected with spring manufacture to the new plant.



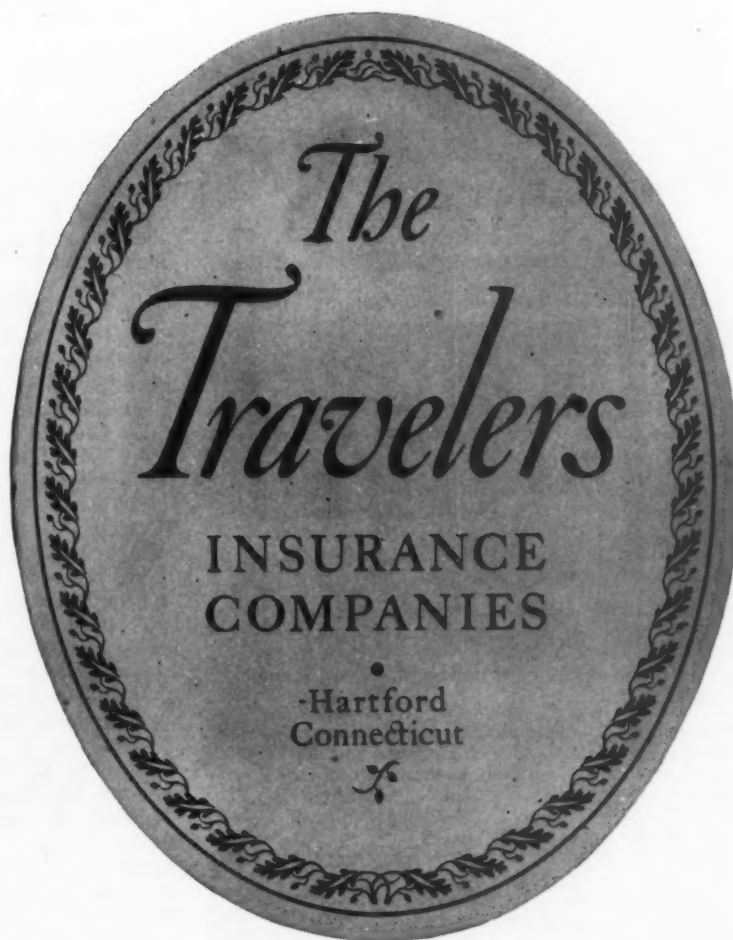
AS A PART OF ITS 25th ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM, the Hartford Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, portrayed its principal activities in attractive display form in the window of the Business and Technical Branch of the Hartford Public Library.

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MORE THAN 300,000 employees of General Motors Corporation throughout the country have been invited by President C. E. Wilson to tell the company, in their own words, what they like about their jobs. At the same time they are being urged to make constructive suggestions regarding their jobs.

The project is based on a letter-writing contest, "My Job and Why I Like It." More than 5,000 awards, all GM products, and including 40 automobiles, 65 refrigerators, 65 electric ranges, 50 automatic washers, 50 electric ironers, 25 home freezers and hundreds of others will go to the winners.

In Meriden, employees of General Motor's New Departure Division, were given a preview of the prizes to be awarded at a "My Job Contest" parade, featuring the cars in procession and attractively decorated floats bearing many of the other awards.

★ ★ ★

ROBERT B. NEWELL, one of Connecticut's most prominent bankers, and president of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company since 1927, died suddenly at his West Hartford home recently.

Born in Hartford, Mr. Newell was graduated from Hartford Public High School and Wesleyan University. He began his banking career in 1902 when he joined the Phoenix National Bank and subsequently served the State Bank, the State Savings Bank, the Fidelity Trust Company and the United States Security Trust Company. He became president of the Security Trust Company in 1926 and when it associated with the Hartford-Ætna National Bank to become the Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., he became its president.

As head of the largest bank in the state and fourth oldest in the nation, Mr. Newell was often called upon by Federal authorities to assist in public financial affairs. In 1932 he was selected by President Hoover to advise the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in assisting Connecticut banks. During World War II he was active on the committee on government borrowing of the American Bankers Association, thus playing an important role in government financing.

He was a director of Hartford Hospital, the American Philips Company, Inc., The Standard Fire Insurance Company and Connecticut Printers, Inc., and a trustee of the Society for



Savings, Wesleyan University, Kingswood School and the American School for the Deaf.

★ ★ ★

**GREENWICH HOMEOWNERS** who are located outside of the present limits of the piped gas service of the Greenwich Gas Company will now be furnished with "Speedigas" by Fuels, Inc., a newly formed subsidiary of the Greenwich Gas Company.

Gas company executives have announced that installation of the service means that the homeowner can enjoy the same comforts of modern living as those who are connected with the regular pipeline service. The source of supply for each home is delivered on an automatic delivery schedule and is placed in an attractively designed steel container on the outside of the house.

★ ★ ★

**ESSEX MILLS, INC.**, another new Connecticut corporation, has recently located in Essex in the factory building recently completed by the Sight Light Corporation.

The new company has taken over the specialty department of the International Braid Company of Providence, Rhode Island, and will produce a full line of products to serve the men's and women's hat, shoe, apparel and accessory trade as well as notions, small wares, chain store specialties and industrial goods.

The principals are Freeman W. Fraim, former vice president and director of the Providence company and William Seidman, who was in charge of that firm's specialty department.

★ ★ ★

**THE RECENT MERGER** of the Bridgeport Thermostat Company with the Robertshaw Thermostat Company, Youngwood, Pennsylvania, and the Fulton Sylphon Company, Knoxville, Tennessee, to form the Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Company, has been revealed by officials of the Bridgeport company.

According to John A. Robertshaw, president of the new company, the merger was effected to integrate the development, manufacture and merchandising of automatic controls for household, automotive, industrial and commercial use.

Executives of the Bridgeport Thermostat Company who have been elected officers and directors of the

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Higher prices can only delay this. Labor will be certain to demand higher wages proportionate to price increases. It is a basic economic truth—which has been all but forgotten during recent years—that in normal times high prices restrict markets, while low prices expand them.

The farsighted manufacturer will strive to put himself in a position where he will not have to rely on high prices for a profit. When the present backlogs of urgently needed orders have been used up, low prices—quality considered—will be the most effective sales argument against competitors.

Many manufacturers are doing just that today by modernizing their management controls—Wage Incentives, Job Evaluation, Production and Planning, Cost Systems, Foremen's Bonus, improved Manufacturing Methods, etc.—with the help of Plocar Engineers.

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new company include R. S. Reynolds, chairman of the board, J. V. Giesler, executive vice president, and R. S. Reynolds, Jr., financial vice president.

★ ★ ★

**THE POSITION OF ADVERTISING MANAGER** of Chase Brass & Copper Company, Waterbury, has recently been filled by Edward J. Malvey, according to an announcement by Robert L. Coe, vice president in charge of sales.

Mr. Malvey joined the Chase staff in 1924, after having been employed in the advertising department of Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven.

He is a member of the Industrial Advertising and Marketing Council of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, the Direct Mail Advertising Association, and is past president of the Chase Foremen's Association.



EDWARD J. MALVEY

★ ★ ★

**WILSON L. FENN** has been named president and treasurer of the Fenn Manufacturing Company, Hartford, by the firm's board of directors, which also promoted three other company officials.

John P. Jensen, former superintendent of the plant, has been elected vice president in charge of engineering production. The post of vice president in charge of production went to Emil J. Bilotta who formerly served as chief inspector. John A. Rinek, former test pilot for Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, who has been assistant to Mr. Fenn in sales and engineering, has been appointed sales manager.

Mr. Fenn, who is also a director,

has been vice president of the concern since 1933 and its general manager since 1939.

★ ★ ★

**IN HONOR OF THE** 50th anniversary of his association with J. & J. Cash, Inc., South Norwalk, Arthur F. Lole, president of the company, was guest of honor at a recent dinner attended by the male staff of the firm.

Mr. Lole started with the company in Coventry, England, in 1897 and came to South Norwalk in 1909. When the American company was incorporated in 1919 he was elected secretary and treasurer; he became vice president in 1931, and succeeded the late Frank Goodchild as president in 1946.

★ ★ ★

**A NEW MANAGEMENT TRAINING** course has recently been inaugurated by the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Thompsonville, designed to insure for the company an adequate supply of management personnel.

Nine trainees make up the first group taking part in the eleven month course which will give them a com-

plete training in the various phases of company operations. Upon successful completion of the course, they will be assigned to jobs based upon interest, aptitude and demonstrated abilities.

The firm's president, James DeCamp Wise, has disclosed that it will be the policy of the company to train a similar group each year, with full consideration being given to the inclusion of present members of the organization in future training groups.

The first group of trainees includes veterans of World War II, graduates of various colleges or universities, two of whom formerly worked for the company while attending school.

★ ★ ★

**MORGAN R. MOONEY**, assistant personnel director, United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, has been appointed by Governor McConaughy to the Connecticut Inter-racial Commission.

Mr. Mooney succeeds the Rt. Rev. Walter H. Gray, coadjutor bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, an original member of the commission, who resigned recently.

★ ★ ★

**DESIGNED TO REPLACE** the old-fashioned tooth paste tube, the D'Arche Automatic Tooth Paste Ejector will soon be available to Connecticut consumers, according to Oswald E. D'Arche of West Hartford, inventor of the device.

The D'Arche Automatic Tooth Paste Company has been formed to produce the ejector units at the rate of 5,000 per week. The units will be made in several colors, and are designed to be fastened to the wall by means of a special adhesive fluid. The ejector dispenses toothpaste from a plastic container which is part of the unit. The user presses his brush against a trigger and the mechanism operates automatically to deposit about three-fourths of an inch of paste on it. The containers are replaceable when empty.

★ ★ ★

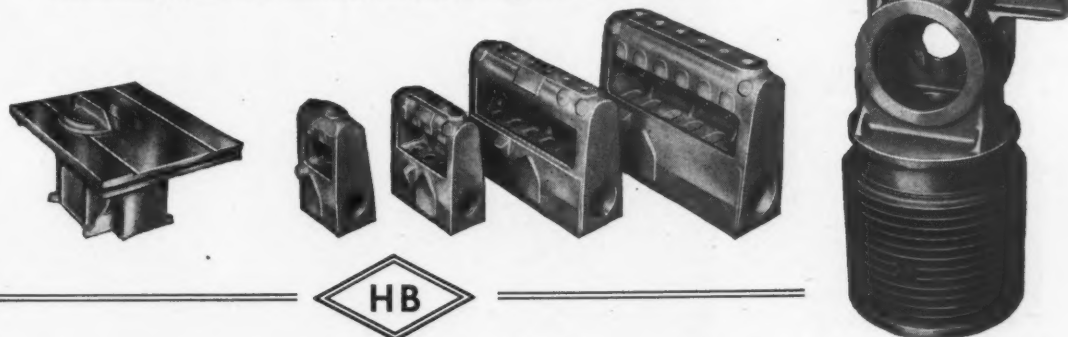
**VICTOR M. MITTFELDLT** has been elected president of Hartford Heat Treating Corporation, succeeding John H. Dowd, who has relinquished management activities of the heat treating firm to devote his entire time to the Johns-Hartford Tool Co., Hartford.

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Mr. Mittlefehldt was formerly executive vice president of the Kaman Aircraft Corporation, and served for several years as an executive of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation.

★ ★ ★

**NEW COMPARATIVE COST OF LIVING** figures picture "real wages"—indicating the goods the worker can buy with his pay—as having increased 22% between May, 1939 and May of 1947.

Average hourly earnings of factory workers in May, 1947, were 91.2% higher than in 1939, while the cost of living was only 56.7% higher.

★ ★ ★

**W. F. ARNOLD**, vice president and general sales manager of Underwood Corporation, has recently announced two new executive personnel changes.

Clyde M. Jungbluth has been named Western District Manager, with headquarters in Chicago. He joined the company in 1929 as a salesman in Minneapolis. Soon after he was promoted to portable typewriter representative for the Chicago area and in 1931 he became assistant sales manager of the company's portable division, rising to the post of sales manager in 1934. In April, 1945, he was appointed sales manager of the typewriter division, with headquarters in New York.

Oscar H. Zaun has been named sales manager of Underwood's national

typewriter division, with headquarters in New York.

Mr. Zaun, who has been in the service of the company since 1921, managed the company's Portland, Oregon, and later its Detroit, Michigan, office. In 1940 he joined the general staff as a special representative and then assistant sales manager of the typewriter division.

★ ★ ★

**THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY** of The Wallingford Steel Company, a subsidiary of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, was observed recently with a plant inspection and banquet.

Incorporated to produce cold rolled strip steel rolled from carbon hot rolls, in 1922, under the direction of Edmund B. Cleborne and the late Gilbert D. Boyd, the concern has experienced steady growth, and today is considered among the best equipped plants for cold rolling in the industry.

Visitors at the anniversary plant inspection viewed the results of the company's long-term modernization program—the most modern rolling equipment available, which has gradually replaced its original five stands of 14 inch mills, with a single stand finishing mill and two small mills.

Mr. Cleborne, who is now president of the Wallingford company, is also executive vice president and a director of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation.

★ ★ ★



THE FIRST FOUR EMPLOYEES to receive membership in The Hartford Electric Steel Corporation's newly founded 20 Year Club are handed certificates and engraved fountain pens by Vice President H. D. Philips. Standing, left to right: Arthur J. Zils, Frank J. Farrelly, Vice President Philips, Colin W. Miller and Adolph W. Dabrowski.



**THE RESULTS OF A RECENT STUDY** on health and accident hazards in industry, conducted by statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of mortality by occupation among white male industrial policyholders between ages 15 and 64 years, points to "occupational exposure" as a most important factor in the mortality of workers in many occupations.

The study revealed that the proportion of deaths from tuberculosis to total deaths is found to be high among those engaged in occupations with considerable exposure to silica dust, such as sandblasters, stonecutters and underground miners. Occupations with very high percentages of pneumonia deaths usually reflect exposure to the hazards of heat, dust or fumes common in the iron and steel foundry industry.

Electric light and power linemen were shown to lead in the proportion of deaths from accidents.

★ ★ ★

**THE FEDERALLY OWNED PLANT** operated by the M. B. Manufacturing Company, in East Haven, has recently been acquired by The

High Standard Manufacturing Corp., Hamden, thus giving that firm 25,000 additional square feet of manufacturing space to meet its expansion requirements.

Arthur H. Murtha, assistant to the general manager of the corporation, disclosed that the new facilities will be used for the production of the firm's .22 caliber H. D. military pistol and the Model G 380 automatic pistol, and that about 100 additional persons will be employed as a result of the expansion.

The additional plant gives High Standard a total of four plants in the New Haven area.

★ ★ ★

**DETAILS ON THE CONSTRUCTION** of a two million dollar steel mill by the Detroit Steel Corporation, to be located on a 26-acre plot in Hamden, were disclosed recently by M. A. Ribacoff, head of the corporations' Reliance Steel division in New Haven.

The new structure, which will house the production of cold roll strip steel for distribution to Eastern consumers, will be an L-shaped one-story mill, a

two-story office and one-story garage of steel construction.

Mr. Ribacoff stated that 200 workers would be employed in the new plant which will be capable of producing 60,000 tons of cold roll strip metal annually, and which is scheduled to be in operation by October 1, 1948.

★ ★ ★

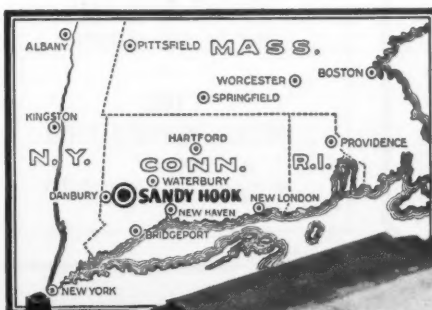
**COUNSEL FOR THE** National Association of Manufacturers, Raymond Smethurst, recently urged management to inform employees, "fairly and objectively," of the scope and effect of the Taft-Hartley Act and thus allay much doubt, fear and uncertainty in the minds of workers.

Foreseeing opposition to the law by organized labor, Mr. Smethurst suggested that experience will teach both management and labor that failure to attain peaceful settlement of their problems would invite intensified government intervention.

"Temporarily, at least," Mr. Smethurst said, "the law will face the constant opposition of organized labor. Litigation and boycotts may delay effectuation of its purpose. In all probability, unions—like employers in the

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mid-Thirties—will grow tired of expending large sums in litigation."

The NAM attorney looks to both sides, given more nearly equal remedies under the law, to finally weary of the delays of bureaucracy and judicial proceedings. "If labor and management reach that realization, perhaps both will be more disposed to settle their own differences peacefully, at home, without government intervention, and with due regard to the interest of those they both must serve: the consumer," he said.

★ ★ ★

**FRANKLIN R. HOADLEY**, president of the Farrel-Birmingham Co., Inc., Ansonia, was recently appointed to the budget and finance committee of the Gray Iron Founders' Society, the national trade association of the gray iron casting industry, at the group's 19th annual meeting.

Mr. Hoadley was also presented with a certificate of award for his outstanding contribution to the general welfare of the industry and for services to that society as its fourth president. He served as the society's president in 1934 and 1935.

★ ★ ★

**JOHN H. FELLOWS**, plant engineer at the Stanley Works, New Britain, for thirty years, died recently after a long illness.

Although he retired as active plant engineer about a year ago, his services were retained by the company on a consulting basis, and in addition, he acted as consulting engineer for all Stanley Works plants and warehouses in this country and Canada.

A graduate of Dartmouth University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he joined the New Britain firm in 1906. Two years later he supervised the construction and opening of a branch plant in Niles, Ohio, and remained there in charge of manufacturing until 1912, when he returned to New Britain.

★ ★ ★

**THE TICKOMETER COMPANY** of Cleveland, Ohio, has recently been purchased by Pitney-Bowes, Inc., according to a recent announcement by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Pitney-Bowes president.

The Cleveland firm, founded in 1907, has specialized in the manufacture and rental of precision, high-speed machines for counting and imprinting tickets, coupons, labels and other business forms and papers. Prin-

cipal users of the company's products include telephone companies who use the machines for counting and dating toll slips, and transportation and amusement enterprises who count tickets and transfers with the device.

Mr. Wheeler revealed that it has not yet been determined whether the manufacturing operations will remain in Cleveland permanently or eventually be transferred to Pitney-Bowes' newly expanded factory at Stamford.

★ ★ ★

**NATHANIEL J. SCOTT**, who was associated with the Connecticut Company in Hartford for more than half a century, died recently at his Wethersfield home.

Beginning his career with the company as a street car conductor, he rose to the position of manager of the Hartford division, the post he held at the time of his death.

He was a director of the Industrial Bank, a member of the City Club, the Oasis Club and the Rotary Club, and served on the board of governors of the Hartford Canoe Club. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

★ ★ ★



**W. GIBSON CAREY, JR.**

**SUDDEN DEATH** ended the prominent business career of one of Connecticut's industrial leaders recently, when W. Gibson Carey, Jr., president of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, was drowned while swimming at Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida.

A native of Schenectady, New York, Mr. Carey was graduated from Union College in 1918. He served with the field artillery in France during World War I and following his return to civilian life he entered the pulp and paper business in New York

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*75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*



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City. He became secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company in 1923 and later served as general manager of the Philadelphia division, Container Corporation of America.

He joined the Stamford Manufacturing Company in 1929 as assistant to the president and was advanced to vice president and treasurer, and became president in 1932.

He was chairman of the Industrial Conference Board and a past president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He also had served as director of the Irving Trust Co., Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., and the New York Telephone Company, and a trustee of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, and the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Mr. Carey is survived by his wife, the former Eleanor Towne, a daughter and a son.

\*\*\*

**STATE TAX COMMISSIONER**

Walter W. Walsh recently issued the following list of locations of branch offices of the State Sales and Use Tax Division: Bridgeport, County Court House; Danbury, City Hall auditorium; Greenwich, 116 East Putnam Street; Meriden, City Hall Council Chambers; Middletown, Municipal Building; New Haven, County Court

House; New London, County Court House; Norwich, Town Hall; Stamford, Town Hall; Torrington, City Hall; Waterbury, County Court House; Willimantic, 854 Main Street.

Taxes on motor vehicle sales are being handled by Sales and Tax Division representatives who are on duty at the Motor Vehicle Department branch offices in Bridgeport, Danbury, New Haven, New London, Norwich, South Norwalk, Stamford, Torrington, Waterbury and Willimantic.

The Commissioner announced that Sales and Use tax forms and regulations may be obtained at any of the branch offices or at the main office of the division, State Capitol Building, Hartford.

**Airfreight**

(Continued from page 14)

the difference in cost. Even were it possible to service the market by old transportation methods, the risk of losing the one dozen blooms would be too great.

On the other hand, consider the case of Hall Bros. Hatchery in Wallingford. Baby chicks are very delicate and sensitive little beings. They are born with sufficient food energy stored in their tiny bodies to live up to 72 hours without feeding. Railway Express, realizing this, wisely limits the time allowable in transit to forty-eight hours. Until they used Airfreight, Hall Brothers were limited to the market for baby chicks within, at most, 1,000 miles from the hatchery. Airfreight delivers their chicks to points all over the country and as far west as California, in much less than the arbitrary and conservative time limit of 48 hours. In fact, chicks may be kept at the hatchery for as much as 24 hours previous to shipping in order to be properly orientated to life itself and be in their new homes on the Coast within 48 hours after birth. Costs per chick run only about 50% more than previous surface shipping costs, and after the shipment has passed the 500 mile limit, no cost comparison is necessary.

Samples are the most valuable tools of any selling organization. A prospective customer is far more likely to sign that all-important order in our new and expanded markets, if he can see for himself all of the fine qualities of



**FIRST PRIZE WINNER** in a campaign to enroll the employees of Rockbestos Products Corporation, New Haven, in the buying of U. S. Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan, Mary M. Jurgielewicz, industrial nurse, is awarded a \$50 savings bond by A. G. Newton, Rockbestos president. W. C. Armstrong, secretary-treasurer and chairman of the campaign, looks on.



the product. With industries manufacturing varied items, it is often impractical for the salesman to carry about in his kit a sample of each item. On the other hand, the sample is often the salesman. Take for instance, the case of Pioneer Parachute Company in Manchester. Improvements are constantly being incorporated in their line. Many foreign governments are considering additional up-to-date chutes for their armed services. Working on the undeniable theory that when a man writes for information or a sample, he is seriously considering a purchase. Pioneer makes frequent shipments of sample chutes abroad via Airfreight and its international counterpart, International Air Express. At a cost of \$35.91, Pioneer shipped a 25 pound chute overseas. This cost was only slightly above boat freight, due to the high minimum charge on the latter and the chute arrived in three days' time, instead of approximately three weeks. This meant the sample arrived long before competitive samples, while the proper authorities were actively considering the purchase.

One of the most interesting cases of Airfreight is used in the field of

shipping relatively heavy and bulky packaging machines. The packaging machinery division of Hartford-Empire Company in Hartford has taken to Airfreight much to the satisfaction of themselves and their many customers. Although the payment of freight costs is the problem of the packing companies, a strong desire to give superservice to their customers has prompted Hartford-Empire to route shipments via Airfreight when customers' routing specifies "best possible." The reason that this practice is so popular with producer and customer alike is that practically all packaging machinery is bought to serve in the packing of a particular crop at harvest time. With the packing companies on the alert to preserve for our tables the best foodstuffs at the height of their natural perfection, the buying of the machinery is often done after a new area crop had ripened to an extent to show its harvestable perfection. Therefore, a delay of as little as a couple of days, may mean the inability to capture the perfection so greatly desired. Packaging machines of 5,000 pound weights run freight bills high even on the surface, but consider the

facts. The Airfreight cost of shipping a catsup bottle washer machine of this 5,000 pound weight from Hartford to Dallas, Texas, to be used in processing catsup in Jacksonville, Texas, would be \$875. This sounds like a high freight bill, but it is only 3,000 fourteen-ounce bottles of catsup at \$.25 each. Converting these bottles of catsup back into tomatoes, we find that it takes only 111 bushels of the sun-kissed fruit to fill all these bottles. Actually, at the manufacturer's price, this cost would represent only 24 minutes running time on this machine, or 6,000 containers. Needless to say, 111 bushels represents only a negligible fraction of the packer's interest in this crop. A two or three day delay in processing would lead to a heavy financial loss. It is no wonder that a packer is pleased with Airfreight delivery, considering he invests but a meagre fraction of his potential income to secure the sureness of the yield.

Perishables, live animals, samples and packaging machines make only a very small list among the great quantity of commodities completely compatible with, and rapidly becoming heavily dependent upon, Airfreight.

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## The Inter-racial Commission

(Continued from page 9)

ence until the passage of the present act. Because of this past experience it is fully cognizant of the responsibilities and difficulties involved in the equitable administration of this type of legislation. Our relationship to the



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concept of employment whether it be as an employer or employee or in some ancillary form such as a management or labor representative is of paramount importance and one that occupies a good portion of our waking hours. Consequently any legislation that might potentially affect that relationship is more difficult to administer because of the emotional and personal elements not ordinarily encountered in other regulatory laws. Realizing this, the Commission intends to pursue its policy of education and conciliation which proved demonstrably successful prior to the passage of the act. It believes that many complaints it will receive can be conciliated without resorting to the formal hearing processes provided in the act but believes with equal conviction that legal sanctions such as the act provides are necessary to complement its efforts in meeting situations where recalcitrance and disregard for the law are patent.

Any new legislation and particularly social legislation is provocative of a host of what lawyers term "curbstone opinions" of what the particular law can or cannot do. These opinions generally arise from an individual's hopes or fears depending upon his potential status under the law rather than from any profound study of the law itself. The Fair Employment Practices Act has not escaped unscathed in this respect if the letters and inquiries received by the Commission and the questions put to its staff members are a reliable criteria.

To dispel some of the more prevalent misconceptions let us examine the act from the positive angle, namely, what is this law trying to do rather than the negative one of what does it forbid. Although no statement of purpose is incorporated in the act itself, it does not appear that any serious exception could be taken to the following statement. The basic purpose of the Connecticut Fair Employment Practices Act is to afford *qualified* persons *equal* opportunities for employment regardless of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

The word "equal" in its above connotation does not appear in the act itself but it does appear in this sense in the original statute referred to before in this article. The Commission is aware that it is an agency of all the people of Connecticut with obligations to all groups, whether majority or minority. Therefore it is only interested in administering this act to afford equal employment opportunities

for all groups, not to promote special consideration for any particular group. To do the latter would only be abetting another form of discrimination.

The question of occupational qualifications is of major importance. If a complaint is filed with the Commission alleging discrimination in hiring in a particular job, in determining the validity of the complaint the Commission would first ascertain whether the job in question had bona-fide occupational qualifications or standards and if so did the complainant possess the requisite qualifications.

The above two concepts of "qualified people" and "equal opportunities" will thus be yardsticks for the Commission in determining whether employment practices are fair or discriminatory. Though not the sole determinants, their importance should not be discounted.

The Inter-racial Commission has always received a large measure of cooperation from employers as individuals and through management groups in its past endeavors to promote better human relations in Connecticut in employment and other fields. If it had not, many of its achievements in which it takes pride would not have been accomplished. Although with the advent of the Fair Employment Practices Act it is now a regulatory as well as an educational agency, its activity in the latter sphere will continue undiminished. We trust this article has helped in this direction to a fuller understanding of the Commission's functions, policies and aims.

## Listening for Factory Waste

(Continued from page 8)

in seeking a solution to a specific noise problem. They are:

1. Reduce the noise at its source.
2. Isolate the noise source.
3. Absorb as much of the sound energy as possible to deaden the noise and prevent its spreading.

Careful attention to maintenance will frequently do much toward eliminating unnecessary noise. Machines in poor condition are almost always generators of excessive noise, and sometimes a hazard. Everything that vibrates faster than 16 cycles per second adds to the general noise level. Common sources of needless noise around machines are loose guards, shields or casings.

Where the general noise level is considered high, it may be thought

that attention to these minor points is of little value. However, such sources not only add generously to many shop noise levels, but the resultant sounds are often in the most annoying and easily heard frequencies. A squeaking bearing or a chattering shield can easily add the component that puts a raw edge on the over-all sound. At best, nozzles on compressed air lines are bad, noisewise. Home-made, hastily fashioned nozzles of pinched tubing usually have disagreeable whistles. Rattling pans and trays on work benches and around machines constitute noise sources that can easily be eliminated.

Are your machines properly mounted? It is not uncommon to find rapidly operating and vibrating machines bolted solidly to wood or concrete floors. This practice usually converts the floor into a huge sounding board that amplifies and helps to spread sound from a given machine over a wide area. In applying mountings, make sure that the mounts fit the machine. Too little or too much resiliency can make a bad situation worse.

Many noisy operations can be isolated from surrounding factory work areas either by studying possible rearrangement of machine layout or by specially built booths and inclosures. Excessive noise from tumbling barrels, decorating machines, generator testing machines, grinding operations, chipping operations and many others of similar nature, has been successfully suppressed by this means.

#### Why is Noise Annoying?

The question often is asked: "In a noisy factory, what is the relationship between acoustical conditions and annoyance?" The answer is found in an understanding of the operation of sound waves.

Highly reflective interior building surfaces, such as are found in many factories, absorb only about three per cent of the sounds which hit these surfaces. The remainder they reflect, causing multiple sound waves recognizable as the "ringing" and "roaring" quality of sounds produced in such rooms. The effect of multiple reflection is three-fold: Prolongation of sound, known as reverberation; building up sound intensity to abnormal levels; and spreading and diffusion of sound throughout the room.

Annoyance is caused and increased by three corresponding factors of these effects: excessive duration of noise exposure; unnecessarily high loudness

level; and difficulty in judging distance or direction of individual noise sources.

#### What Sound Conditioning Does

Sound conditioning of factories is an effective method of eliminating the effects noted. Where physical conditions are favorable to sound conditioning, this treatment creates the impression of a quieted environment by reducing the annoyance factors which are produced and magnified by sound deflection. Acoustical material soaks up a high percentage of sounds that otherwise would be reflected back into the room and the workers' ears.

More specifically, the principal effects of sound conditioning are: elimination of excessive reverberation, with resulting relief from prolonged exposure to noise impulses; increasing ease of conversation; elimination of excessive build-up of intensity; reduction of the spreading and diffusing of noise, with consequent decreased annoyance from distant noise sources, and increased ease in distinguishing between nearby individual noise sources (the latter is of particular importance when machine operations are gauged by "ear"); filtering out of high frequency noise components through absorption, with resulting relief from high frequency annoyance.

The test of a general noise control program, then, is not only how much the noise level has been reduced; rather, it is how much more comfortable the working environment has become. The worker will almost invari-

ably describe the increased *comfort*, and more pleasant working conditions, in the terms of "quiet."

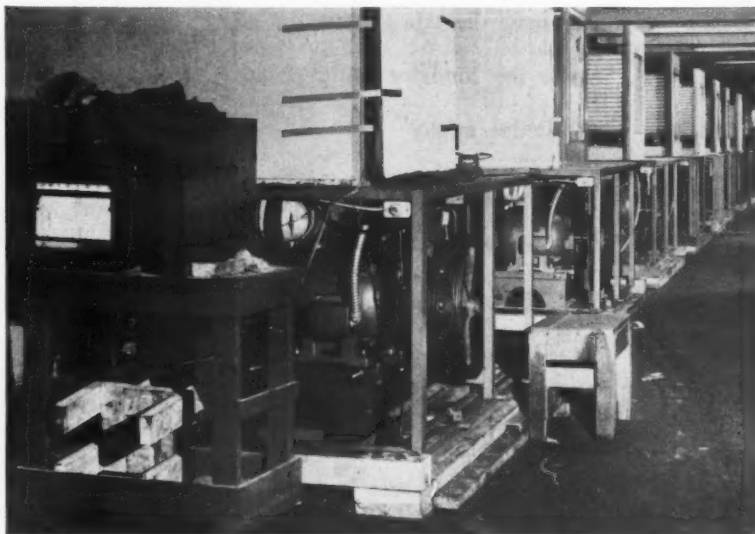
Tangible benefits realized from factory noise quieting—in the form of decreased waste of man-hours and increased production—will more than compensate for the moderate sound conditioning installation costs. If the sound-absorbing material used is of the type which can be kept clean, and painted repeatedly, without impairment of its sound-absorbing efficiency, there will be extra dividends: more cheerful surroundings and high light reflections—two additional factors in increased factory production.

#### Bowser, Inc.

(Continued from page 10)

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## INDUSTRIAL Relations — Law

By FREDRICK H. WATERHOUSE  
Counsel

A RECENT decision by the Wisconsin Circuit Court under the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act develops a problem which might well cause some difficulties under the National Labor Relations Act and the Taft-Hartley Bill concerning preferential treatment of union members. The case involved a number of clauses in a union contract which gave preferential treatment in hiring and transfers to union members, including a clause which is not uncommon in Connecticut labor agreements. This latter clause provided: "Departmental Committee-

men, Shop Committeemen, members of the bargaining committee, and officers of the Union shall head the seniority list in their respective departments." Many labor agreements in this area contain a clause giving similar preferential seniority to union stewards, and the problem is therefore of real importance.

The employer contended and the Court agreed "that any extension of privilege to persons who are members of a union is an encouragement to join that union. It is immaterial whether the conduct is successful in accom-

plishing that result." The Court further held that the provision in question "extends types of privilege, preference, or priority to union members which encourage membership in the union per se as a matter of law, and that hence they are unfair labor practices under the provisions of . . . the Wisconsin Statutes." Whether such a theory applies under the present Labor-Management Relations Act is not certain. However, since an individual employee may now register a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board that he is being discriminated against, the problem assumes larger proportions. It is possible that if such a clause were incorporated in a contract and an employee was laid off although he had greater seniority than a union steward who was retained under such an agreement, such employee might be considered by the Board to have been discriminated against and the employer might then be required to reinstate him with back pay. If the union steward had little actual seniority, this might involve similar complaints by a sizable number of non-union employees to the obvious serious disadvantage of the employer.

Going one step further, the Wisconsin statutes which provide that it shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer individually, or in concert with others, to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination in regard to hiring, tenure, or other terms or conditions of employment, also provided that the employer shall not be prohibited from entering into an all-union agreement with the union where at least two-thirds of the employees voting have voted affirmatively by secret ballot in favor of such an all-union agreement. Although the language is not identical, the general intent seems to coincide with the present provisions of the Taft-Hartley Bill regarding the taking of a vote to determine whether the employees favor a "Union Shop."

The Court held that the clause giving preferential seniority to union stewards and officers might be validated by a referendum conducted by the State Labor Relations Board in the manner prescribed by the Wisconsin law for validation of an all-union contract. It may be that such a clause could likewise also be validated under the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 if an election were held by the National Labor Relations Board and the employees voted to authorize an

(Continued on page 35)

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### FREIGHT CAR SITUATION:

The supply of freight cars continues to be critical with a reported shortage for the country as a whole of over 30,000 cars each week. It is extremely doubtful that there will be any improvement in this situation for some time to come. The carriers have on order over 100,000 cars and to date the various manufacturers producing freight cars as well as the railroad shops, which produce their own, have been unable to exceed 8,000 cars in any one month. They place the blame for this situation on the fact that the steel companies are unable or unwilling to supply sufficient steel for additional cars. Despite this shortage of new equipment, the railroads continue to load more cars per week than at any time since 1930, with weekly loadings in excess of 900,000 cars.

The Connecticut shippers continue to be curbed due to the allocation system placed in effect by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on instructions from the Association of American Railroads, despite the fact that the Connecticut manufactur-

ers receive twice as many loaded cars in any given time than they ship out. The Association of American Railroads has instructed the New England carriers to deliver to connections several hundred empty cars per day.

★ ★ ★

### UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION:

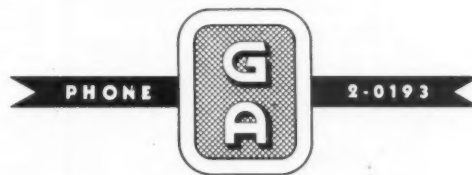
The Classification Committee of the railroads has completed its hearings on Docket No. 1 of the Uniform Classification being compiled under instructions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 28310. The original docket which covered proposals for uniform ratings on lumber and forest products, machinery and machine parts, meats and packing house products, and paper and paper articles, caused considerable controversy as it was apparent that the railroads were not merely seeking uniformity but were seeking additional revenue as well. Because this point was stressed by shipper interests at each of the hearings all over the country, the Classification Committee at its last hearing in Chicago stated that its

method of approach was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and that each of the hearings had been attended by a person representing the Commission. It contended that the shippers were suffering from misapprehension as the new uniform ratings would actually result in decreases in many instances. The Committee pointed out that their uniform ratings were based on the rate shown in Appendix 10 of Docket 28300 which did not include subsequent increases such as Ex Parte 162 and Ex Parte 166 and that the compilations had been made on the basis of the rates in effect at the time the decision was made, and in the event the Commission found at a later date that those rates should be increased, a new set of ratings would have to be formulated. In view of this statement, it would appear that the Classification Committee had embarked on a wild goose chase as it is obvious that the carriers would not consent to the loss of the increase in rates they have fought so hard to attain. This matter should be pending for several years to come with hearings throughout the country on each docket as it is published. The results of the hearings will not be published until the entire classification has been set up, as the Committee felt that some of the testimony on some of the later dockets might result in the increase or reduction of ratings in the preceding docket.

★ ★ ★

**LEGISLATION:** Despite the fact that Congress is not now in session, it appears pertinent to mention two

*(Continued on page 39)*



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## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

By L. M. BINGHAM,  
Secretary

### Annual Reports

It is now time to be making plans for the type of annual report which should do a real selling job among your employees as to the stewardship of management over the affairs of your company.

As indicated by a recent survey made by Public Relations News of New York, only approximately 1% of around 3,000 annual reports studied were actually of the type that would create better understanding among employees as to where the money came from and exactly how it was spent, and the reasons therefor.

If the publication of an annual report is a long-standing custom in any company, it should yield good will dividends among employees, customers and the community, as well as among stockholders, rather than be understood only by accountants and others accustomed to deciphering year-end statements of figures. A breakdown of company income and expenditures, including taxes, dividends and reserves, on a per employee basis, is now considered a more satisfactory method for creating understanding and teamwork than by using overall lump sum figures. (Examples available by writing this department.)

### Picture Stories

A company in Cleveland, Ohio, employing some 500 people, suffered a strike during 1946, and decided that something must be done about changing employee attitudes from pure negative to positive. After some research, a program was laid out to include a series of news letters from the president for the purpose of explaining to each employee the thinking behind many of the actions which took place in the plant, and the problems that were confronting management.

For instance, the first letter set forth the reasons for a new high-speed machine which had been purchased, showing how it would benefit the workers. The second explained and enclosed a one-page income and expense statement which was in the form of a drawing of two stacks of poker chips, entitled "Where We Get It", and "How We Spend It". The third letter told of the need for keeping close contact with the national market, and what had happened on a recent trip taken by the president to the Pacific coast. The fourth letter explained the presence of a new group of time study consultants, and how they were working jointly with the unions in order to set up an incentive program which would be beneficial to both workers and the company. In the fifth letter, mailed after a new wage increase had been given, the president explained the need for employee cooperation in order that the management could justify payment of increased wages. He also told of a new high priority job which had been given to the company on a time basis and which required special cooperation on the part of employees in order to take advantage of the future possibility of producing this product in quantity.

Immediately following the fifth letter a cartoon booklet entitled "Let's Take a Look at Our Business" was distributed which explained, with cartoons, just what is involved in the many departments of a company to satisfy customers. It also gave a clear picture of the functions of the people in the various departments of the company.

### Letters from the President

One of the most inexpensive and yet most effective means of building understanding and cooperation among employees is through letters written by the head of the organization and



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sent either to the homes of each individual employee or by reproducing them in the employee magazine, or both. Quite naturally, a sincere, factual and readily understandable letter will accomplish no good unless the writer proves by his actions that he lives up to what he says in his message, and his associates likewise carry out the sincerity expressed by the company president in his letter.

Several very unusual letters from the company president have been brought to our attention recently by the director of personnel of the Young Radiator Company of Racine, Wisconsin, one of which was reproduced in the May 2nd issue of the Congressional Record.

Mr. Young's letters, reproduced each month in the Young Employee News, are the "earthy" type which tell of his various trips and observations of economic and political conditions, and what each employee of the company can do to help himself and management meet these conditions.

Your Association has many annual reports as well as much other factual material which should be of benefit to any company attempting to improve its employee relations through the use of the foregoing tools. We shall be pleased to permit any member to examine our files on these or other subjects pertaining to employee or public relations and to make selected data available on a loan basis for short periods.

### Industrial Relations - Law

(Continued from page 32)

agreement between the employer and the labor organization of a "union shop" clause. Nevertheless, until such an election, it seems hazardous to grant such preferential seniority.

★ ★ ★

**WE UNDERSTAND** that the credit memoranda to be issued in connection with the unemployment compensation taxes will apply to the payments due in January, April, July and October of 1948. This means they will apply to wages earned between October 1, 1947 and September 30, 1948, rather than to wages earned during the calendar year 1948. The indications are that these credits will completely off-

set any unemployment compensation contributions due from employers entitled to credits during that period.

★ ★ ★

**THE CONNECTICUT LABOR RELATIONS ACT** does not apply to "any person subject to the provisions of the national labor relations act, unless the National Labor Relations Board has declined to assert jurisdiction over such person." The question has been raised as to whether the failure, neglect or refusal of union officers to sign the non-communist affidavit required by the Labor-Management Relations Act and the National Labor Relations Board's consequent refusal to process an election or complaint for such union would constitute a basis for the assumption of jurisdiction by the Connecticut State Labor Relations Board. Although no official decision has been made by the Con-

necticut Labor Relations Board at the time this is written, it would not appear that the State Board would assume jurisdiction under such circumstances. The Labor-Management Relations Act does not state that the National Labor Relations Board has no jurisdiction in such an event nor that it must decline to assert jurisdiction, but merely withholds from a union the advantages of the Labor-Management Relations Act if it fails to file the necessary documents. The National Labor Relations Board at all times has jurisdiction over the "persons" involved and does not "decline to assert jurisdiction" but merely refrains from acting at the request of such union in a case over which it has jurisdiction. This matter will undoubtedly be formally brought before the State Board for decision soon, but we expect the State Board will decide along the lines set out above.

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# TAXATION

By DANIEL B. BADGER

Attorney

**T**HE outlook for general tax reduction in 1948 remains unpredictable, but there are strong indications that, due to the growing crisis in the European relief picture, emphasis in top circle thinking of both parties is shifting away from large across-the-board slashes. Instead, 1948 may be expected to bring a fairly large number of selective amendments to the federal tax laws, each designed primarily to adjust specific inequities or remove isolated brakes upon the national economy which produce little in the way of revenue. The sum total of these adjustments would not immediately result in loss of important

revenues to the government; they would, nevertheless, contribute in good measure to the restoration of investment capacity on the part of individuals and industries which congressional leaders now recognize as desirable in the interest of maintaining a high level of employment and production.

A look at some of the proposals which have received the most favorable response to date by the House Ways and Means Committee gives reason for some encouragement over the tax outlook, even if the chances for substantial individual tax reduction may appear to be fading. The strict application of Section 102 of

the Code, which provides penalties for accumulation of earnings by corporations when found to be "unreasonable" in the light of business needs, appears due for some modification. The Internal Revenue Bureau has already taken one step in this direction, for on the 1947 return it will omit the question which appeared on the 1946 return, requiring a corporation to state whether more than 30% of the year's earnings were retained. This will diminish the chances of a company's accumulation being questioned later on by the Bureau. In addition to this, however, the Ways and Means Committee has shown considerable sympathy with the idea that a business should not be penalized for building up any kind of a corporate reserve, and that there is, in fact, no tax evasion when a stockholder chooses to keep his earnings invested in the business.

It is also likely that the House and Senate Committees will press for some relaxation of the present rules on taxability of stock options. Both chairmen of the respective House and Senate tax-writing committees have expressed disagreement with the Treasury's view that stock options represent income to the recipient in an amount equal to the difference between market value and offering price of the stock. If the Treasury does not yield, an amendment to the law will, undoubtedly, be brought forth which will enable an employee to invest in his company at a bargain price, without paying any tax until he sells the stock.

No general reduction in corporate tax rates is immediately foreseeable, unless Congress should turn to a much broader base of manufacturers' excise taxes than is now in effect. This decision is primarily a political one, for the champions of the small income earner will oppose manufacturers' excises on the theory that it is really the consumer who pays, and they seem to ignore the fact that, such an excise can, under competitive conditions, be passed on only to a limited extent by the manufacturer. At all events, however, the legislators appear inclined to reduce somewhat the 53% notch tax rate on income of corporations between \$25,000 and \$50,000. This would be a concession to "small business" and almost all groups in Congress are seeking ways in which some tax benefits may be extended in that category.

The extension of loss carry-overs to five years has also gained favor, al-

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though a corollary to this proposal is elimination of the present two-year carry-back originally enacted in 1939. The effect of this amendment would be to allow more liberal balancing of losses against profits *in the future*, but it would also eliminate the possibility of offsetting the high profits of the *present* period against losses which might arise in any recession period immediately ahead.

These are a few of the major business tax revisions which can be anticipated. It should not be overlooked, however, that an almost certain feature of next year's tax law will be a provision for income-splitting between husband and wife. Although this proposal is designed primarily to remedy inequities in the individual income tax field, where residents of community property states have a tax advantage over others, it, nevertheless, has important implications for the business community. For a married man with no dependents and whose wife has no independent income, the proposal would result in a tax saving of 15% in the \$10,000 income bracket and over 20% in the \$15,000-\$100,000 brackets. According to a study by N.A.M., it is these incomes which provide the chief sources of investment capital in the country.

★ ★ ★

#### INTEGRATION OF INCOME, GIFT AND ESTATE TAXES:

The Treasury has recently released a study of the tax laws dealing with integration of income, gift and estate taxes. These taxes, which have developed over the years without enough thought as to their interrelationship, frequently do not fit together logically. A transfer of property may now avoid tax on future income without, at the same time, avoiding estate tax, or vice versa. The Treasury study contains recommendations to revise estate and gift taxes, the basic idea of which is to make a transfer "complete" for one tax complete for the others. A single transfer tax at graduated rates on a *completed* transfer would replace present gift and estate taxes, and disposition on death would be the final transfer. There would be one exemption, only part of which could be used to wipe out lifetime gifts, and the final transfer tax would be found by computing the tax on the total transfers made during life and on death and subtracting the tax on the total transfers made in earlier years. If the

transfer was "complete," the transferor would generally escape further liability for income tax with respect to property transferred. A determined effort will be made to sell these recommendations to Congress, and there is a good chance that the plan will be adopted.

★ ★ ★

**CONGRESSIONAL PRICE INVESTIGATIONS:** The hearings being held throughout the country by the congressional subcommittees appointed to investigate the high cost of living have not, at the present writing, suggested the early adoption of any specific legislation to deal with the problem. The eastern subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator Flanders, has indicated generally that it does not favor the return of price control as a solution. In the first place, such a drastic step could not be accomplished without long delay; in the second place, the majority of the committee appears convinced that price control would be unworkable without wage control, and opposition by organized labor to the latter expedient would prevent its adoption unless the situation grows more acute.

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## PURCHASING NOTES

Contributed by the Purchasing Agents Association of  
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Association of Purchasing Agents.

### Unbalanced Situation in Lumber\*

**T**HE lumber industry of today recognizes its responsibility to you and to all of the consumers of its products. These responsibilities are: (1) to practice sound forest management so sufficient production can be maintained for succeeding generations as well as ours; (2) produce sufficient lumber and lumber products to supply your needs; (3) get this lumber to you from reputable sources, in an orderly manner and at a fair price; (4) continually seek to improve lumber and lumber products through research to wood technology.

While we have removed prodigious quantities of lumber from the forests to build this nation since the first sawmill was built at Jamestown, Va., about 1608, there still remains an estimated 624 million acres of standing timber.

The present standing timber area represents about one-third of the area of our country or about five acres for each man, woman and child. These forests contain about one and three-

quarters trillion feet of saw log timber. American timber stands need never be exhausted, for new wood is growing in our forests about as fast as we are cutting it. A great portion of the timber depletion of the past has been due to fire, insects and disease. Adequate control measures of these factors, plus enlightened use of our forests through selective logging and forest management have put our forests on a sustained yield basis in volume comparable to our removal of wood from the forests.

From these vast forest areas we remove wood for various purposes such as fuel, pulpwood, lumber, and for other uses. For the purpose of this discussion we are dealing with just lumber, which represents only 34% of the take from the forests.

According to U. S. Forest Service calculations, lumber production figures for the year 1946 show a total of 35.1 billion feet against 28.1 billion feet for the year 1945, an increase of approximately 25%. For the first quarter of 1947 it is estimated that production totalled 19½% over the first quarter of 1946.

As of 1942 it was estimated that of the 22,000 saw mills in existence at that time, about 500 mills produced over 50% of the lumber cut—the other 50% coming from over 21,000 small mills.

Normally much of the production from the small producers is purchased by concentrators, who take over many of the functions usually associated with big mill production. In the war and postwar periods much of this small mill production has gone directly from the mills to the consumers without segregation in random grades, random sizes, random species and in green form. The latter is now on the wane and the return to the picture of the concentrator to perform these very necessary functions, seems to be a foregone conclusion.

During the war years there was more lumber consumed than produced. Inventories at mill and yard levels decreased until they reached a low in March, 1946. At that time there was only 4.1 billion feet on hand made up of all kinds of grades and species.

Today, this inventory, including mills, concentration yards, wholesale and retail yard stocks, will probably total about 8 billion feet. This present increased inventory over a year ago is by no means to be considered excessive or even adequate, for the total supply is just beginning to catch up with the demand.

A lack of balance exists. At present there is undoubtedly sufficient lumber available for general construction purposes, in total. Straight grades and exacting specifications may have to be compromised. There is, however, a shortage of the better grades of lumber for millwork, such as sash, doors and cabinet work and softwood flooring and sidings. Recent estimates indicate an improvement coming in the availability of these items. Hardwood flooring is generally in short supply. Supplies of hardwood lumber have probably increased in inventory more than softwoods. Much of this is piled for seasoning and will have to be segregated and graded before ready for use. Indications are that we will shortly have a much better balanced condition here as well as in softwoods.

Export sales of lumber have been on quota basis since wartime controls were put into effect and are still on that basis. Under this quota system these exports for the most part consist of Douglas fir and Southern yellow pine, together with small quantities of Western pine, redwood and other

\* Address by D. C. MacLea at the convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, New York.

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softwood species. Lumber exports during 1946 were less than 2% of our total production, while to offset this we had imports of lumber totalling over one billion feet, mostly from Canada.

I doubt that anyone can convincingly tell you that they know anything as to what the price of lumber is going to be in the future. I do feel that there is at present an easing of prices of common construction lumber in softwoods, but upper grade lumber of good quality and manufacture in these same species is at firm prices.

Hardwood prices have not struck a level. In the auction market prevailing since the end of OPA there has been and still is a wide range between prices on the same item.

Beginning soon, I feel that all lumber prices will find a level consistent with cost plus a fair profit. Prices will be based upon standard grades and the inflation factor of up-grading will vanish.

From 1940 to the present time, technological research has progressed so rapidly that its scope is not generally understood. We are apt to think of atomic energy and electronics as blanketing the entire field of progress. American business has been responsible for many developments of great economic importance.

Perhaps a very brief listing of a few of the new products which have been developed in the various laboratories of the lumber industry will give you an understanding of how science can make a traditional and basic material, such as wood, ever new.

As a result of research developments in adhesives, laminated timbers and plywood with glue lines capable of withstanding any amount of exposure to salt water, played a most important part in shipbuilding during the war period. Laminated lumber has many advantages in all kinds of timber work as well as in a multitude of smaller commodities in every-day use.

Hardening of wood impregnated with chemicals and compressed to a fraction of its original thickness has opened a field in many lines where wood surfaces were not entirely satisfactory in the past.

Electronics are now being employed in the high frequency field for wood bonding, shortening the drying time to seconds instead of minutes or hours, thus increasing production many times over.

Many other products are now in the hands of wood technicians, engineers,

chemists and analysts to find practical commercial answers to the problems confronting the manufacturers and the users of wood products and wood derivatives.

## Transportation

(Continued from page 33)

bills which will undoubtedly be acted upon during the next session and state the position of your Association particularly in view of the fact that the opposition continues active in each case:

### The Reed-Bulwinkle Bill S. 110, H. R. 221

This bill would permit the various carriers to make agreements concerning rates with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission provided the carriers fall under the same category, i.e., railroads with railroads, trucks with trucks, etc., without being subjected to indictment by the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice. This has been the standard practice for many years and represents the only feasible method of protecting shippers by the publishing of uniform rates via all carriers of the same type serving the same two points. We believe this bill amply protects the public against any infringement of the anti-trust laws and hope that it will be passed during the next session of Congress.


### St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project

This bill is in two parts and is covered by S. J. Res. 111, H. R. 13, and H. J. R. 192, 194. This measure, as the title indicates, covers the matter of improving the St. Lawrence waterway to allow ocean going vessels to sail through to the Great Lakes as well as the development of electric power. This project will prove extremely costly of accomplishment and it is almost certain that the benefits derived will not be sufficient to cover the cost. As far as Connecticut itself is concerned, there will be no benefit at all, and the carrying out of this project will do great harm to our neighboring ports of Boston and New York as well as the railroads serving these ports, which in the long run might have an ill effect on the Connecticut shippers. It is, therefore, the belief of this Association that these bills should not be passed.

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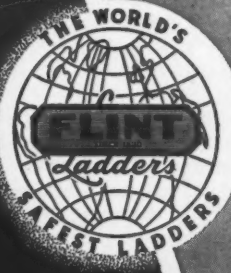


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## ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

**INVENTORY PRICING:** Present business conditions and prices make the method of inventory pricing of vital importance in determining accurate accounting statements. After considerable study the American Institute of Accountants has recently issued Accounting Research Bulletin No. 29 upon which this article is based.

The major objective of accounting for inventories is the proper determination of income through the process of matching appropriate costs against revenues. It follows that the primary basis of accounting for inventories is cost. Cost means the sum of the applicable charges directly or indirectly incurred in bringing the inventory to its existing condition and location. Although principles for the determination of inventory costs are easily stated, their application, particularly to inventory of work in process and finished goods, is difficult because of the many problems encountered in the allocation of costs. For example, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight and rehandling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges rather than as part of inventory cost.

Cost for inventory purposes may be determined under several assumptions as to the flow of cost factors such as "first-in, first-out," "average," and "last-in, first-out." These various methods recognize the variations which exist in the relationship of costs to sale prices under different economic conditions. For instance, when sales prices are promptly influenced by changes in reproduction costs, an assumption of "last-in, first-out" is appropriate. Standard costs, if adjusted at reasonable intervals to reflect current conditions, are acceptable.

A departure from the cost basis of pricing the inventory is required when the utility of the goods, in their dis-

posal in the ordinary course of business, will be less than cost. Whether due to physical deterioration, obsolescence or change in price levels, the difference should be recognized as a loss of the current period. A practical method of measuring this loss is by the application of the rule of pricing inventories at "cost or market, whichever is lower." The term "market" means current replacement cost except that:

1. Market *should not exceed* the net realizable value (i. e., estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less reasonably predictable costs of completion and disposal) and

2. Market *should not be less than* the net realizable value reduced by an allowance for an approximately normal profit margin.

Depending on the character and composition of the inventory, the rule of "cost or market, whichever is lower" may properly be applied either directly to each item or to the total of the inventory but the former is the more widely recognized procedure.

★ ★ ★

**AN ACTUAL CASE STUDY** of a standard cost system will be given at the next meeting of Hartford Chapter, N.A.C.A., on November 18 by Mr. John Mickelson, chief accountant of the International Silver Company.

★ ★ ★

**CONNECTICUT CORPORATION BUSINESS TAX INCREASED:** In the furor caused by the Connecticut Sales tax, some corporation executives may not have noticed that the last legislature increased the rate under the Connecticut Corporation Business tax. For fiscal years ending on or after October 31, 1947, the rate on net income is 3% instead of 2% and the minimum tax rate is \$1.50 per thousand instead of \$1.00.

## Passing in Review

A Review of Current Technical and Business Books and Pamphlets

By AMELIA YOUNG, *Business Librarian, Hartford Public Library*

Burns and Mitchell. *Measuring Business Cycles*. National Bureau of Economic Research, 1946. \$5.00.

Burns and Mitchell contradict the conclusions of Dewey and Dakin, authors of the much-discussed best-seller, "Cycles, the Science of Prediction." This prediction, known to most of us, is to the effect that business can expect a major depression soon after 1950 as a result of four economic rhythms. The cycle students, at the Bureau of Economic Research on the other hand, examine in detail over a thousand economic business fluctuations and conclude that no two are alike; this tends to nullify the Dewey and Dakin theory of regular recurrent cycles and depression lows. Dr. Burns gives us a detailed, scholarly and monumental study in the technique of measuring cyclical behavior.

*Buyers for Export, 1946-47*. T. Ashwell and Co., 1946. \$10.00.

An authoritative listing of New York City export buyers, giving such information as capital, names of officers, markets desired, branch offices, and goods bought for export. Included in this directory are export merchants, commission houses, manufacturers' representatives and resident purchasing agents for foreign governments, railroad companies, department stores, sugar centrals and the like. A second listing designates the names of New York export managers and U. S. manufacturers which they represent.

Dewhurst, J. Frederic and Associates. *America's Needs and Resources*. Twentieth Century Fund, 1947. \$5.00.

The Twentieth Century Fund, as the research medium, in an impressive study on social and economic changes, reports optimistically on what the nation can do within the next decade, 1950-1960. Dynamic, detailed interpretation giving text, tables, charts and projections in pointing out the realization of America's vast economic and social potentials. Business executives may find this huge volume an aid to planning markets and business far in the future.



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

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Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Blake & Johnson Co The (nuts, machine screws, bolts, stove)	Waterville
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<b>Air Conditioning</b>		American Machine & Foundry Co	New Haven	<b>Bonderizing</b>	
Home Heating Service Inc (forced air heating units, oil fired)	South Norwalk	<b>Balls</b>		Claireglow Mfg Company	Portland
<b>Aircraft</b>		Abbott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The	Hartford
Chance Vought Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (airplanes)	Stratford	Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum)	Hartford	<b>Bouillon Cubes</b>	
Sikorsky Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters)	Bridgeport	<b>Banks</b>		Maggi Co Inc (Maggi's)	New Milford
<b>Aircraft Accessories</b>		Hall Mfg Co (dime and combination)	Ansonia	<b>Box Board</b>	
Chandler Evans Division Niles-Bement-Pond Co (jet engine accessories, aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, water pumps and Protek plugs)	West Hartford	<b>Barrels</b>		Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The	Manchester
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seatings)	Bentham	Abbott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	National Folding Box Co	New Haven
<b>Aircraft Electrical Testing Equipment</b>		Hartford Steel Ball Co The (tumbling)	Hartford	New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
United Advertising Corp, Electrical Division	New Haven	<b>Bathroom Accessories</b>		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
<b>Aircraft-Repair &amp; Overhaul</b>		Autoyre Company The	Oakville	Robert Gair Co	Portland
Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division	Rentschler Field East Hartford	Charles Parker Co The	Meriden	<b>Boxes</b>	
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Rentschler Field East Hartford	<b>Bath Tubs</b>		Claireglow Mfg Company (metal)	Portland
<b>Aircraft Tubes</b>		Dextone Company	New Haven	Folding Cartons Incorporated (paper, folding)	Manchester
American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	<b>Bearings</b>		Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes)	Durham
<b>Air Ducts</b>		Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Robert Gair Co (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers)	Portland
Wiremold Co The (Retractable)	Hartford	New Departure Div of General Motors (ball roller)	Stamford	<b>Boxes &amp; Crates</b>	
<b>Airplanes</b>		Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
Chance-Vought Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	<b>Bellows</b>		<b>Boxes-Paper-Folding</b>	
<b>Aluminum Castings</b>		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic)	Bridgeport	Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The	Naugatuck	Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	<b>Bellows Assemblies</b>		Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc The	East Hampton
<b>Aluminum Forgings</b>		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	M S Dowd Carton Co	Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91	<b>Bellows Shaft Seal Assemblies</b>		National Folding Box Co (paper folding)	New Haven
<b>Aluminum Goods</b>		Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	New Haven
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	<b>Bells</b>		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
<b>Aluminum Ingots</b>		Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	Robert Gair Co	Portland
Lapides Metals Corp	New Haven	Gong Bell Co The	East Hampton	S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook
<b>Aluminum Lasts</b>		Gaynor Electric Company Inc (and buzzers)	Bridgeport	Warner Brothers Company The	Bridgeport
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury	N N Hill Brass Co The	East Hampton	<b>Boxes-Paper-Setup</b>	
<b>Aluminum-Sheets &amp; Coils</b>		<b>Belt Fasteners</b>		Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Bristol Company The	Waterbury	Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
<b>Ammunition</b>		Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning)	Unionville	<b>Brake Cables</b>	
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	<b>Beltting</b>		Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	<b>Brake Linings</b>	
Olin Industries Inc	New Haven	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport
<b>Anodizing</b>		Thames Belting Co The	Norwich	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	<b>Benches</b>		<b>Brake Service Parts</b>	
<b>Apparel Fabrics-Woolen &amp; Worsted</b>		Charles Parker Co The (piano)	Meriden	Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
Broad Brook Company	Broad Brook	<b>Bends-Pipe or Tube</b>		<b>Brass and Bronze</b>	
Permatex Fabrics Corp The	Jewett City	National Pipe Bending Co The	160 River St New Haven	American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	<b>Bent Tubing</b>		Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol
<b>Artificial Leather</b>		American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
Asbestos		<b>Bicycle Coaster Brakes</b>		Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks)	Middletown	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	<b>Bicycle Sundries</b>		Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	Colonial Board Company	Manchester	<b>Brass &amp; Bronze Ingot Metal</b>	
<b>Asbestos &amp; Rubber Packing</b>		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport	<b>Brass Goods</b>	
<b>Assemblies-Small</b>		Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (hack saw and hand saw)	Hartford	Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares)	Milford
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven	Glasko Finishing Co The	Glasgo	Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)	Waterbury 91
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford	<b>Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing &amp; Finishing</b>		Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) (small sheet metal parts)	Waterbury
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics)	Norwich	Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
<b>Auto Cable Housing</b>		<b>Blocks</b>		Olin Industries Inc	New Haven
Wiremold Company The	Hartford	Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	<b>Brass Mill Products</b>	
<b>Automatic Control Instruments</b>		<b>Blower Fans</b>		Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
<b>Automobile Accessories</b>		Connecticut Blower Company	Hartford	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Kilborn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories)	Fairfield	Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford	<b>Brass Stencils-Interchangeable</b>	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake lining, rivet brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport			Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415, Forestville

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		New Haven
<b>Bright Wire Goods</b>		New Haven
Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C. H. Hooks)		New Haven
<b>Broaching</b>		Plantsville
American Standard Co		Hartford
<b>Brooms—Brushes</b>		Hartford
Fuller Brush Co The		Hartford
<b>Buckles</b>		Staffordville
B Schwanda & Sons		Kensington
G E Prentice Mfg Co The		Bridgeport
Hatheway Mfg Co The (Dec Rings)		Bridgeport
Hawie Mfg Co The		Naugatuck
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc		Waterbury
Patent Button Co The		Waterbury
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (footwear, clothing and strap)		Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc		Waterbury
<b>Buffing &amp; Polishing Compositions</b>		Waterbury
Apothecaries Hall Co		Waterbury
Lea Mfg Co		Danielson
<b>Buffing Wheels</b>		Danielson
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The		Danielson
<b>Buttons</b>		Staffordville
B Schwanda & Sons		Hartford
Colt's Manufacturing Company		Waterbury
L C White Company The		West Willington
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The		Waterbury
Patent Button Co The		Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners)		Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc		Waterbury
<b>Cabinets</b>		Meriden
Charles Parker Co The (medicine)		Hartford
<b>Cabinet Work</b>		Hartford
Hartford Builders Finish Co		Hartford
<b>Cages</b>		New Haven
Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal)		Hartford
<b>Cams</b>		Hartford
Hartford Special Machinery Co The		Waterbury
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc		Hartford
<b>Canvas Products</b>		Hartford
F B Skiff Inc		Hartford
<b>Capacitors</b>		Willimantic
Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer)		Willimantic
<b>Card Clothing</b>		Stafford Springs
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills)		Stafford Springs
<b>Carpenter's Tools</b>		New Haven
Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vises)		New Haven
<b>Carpets and Rugs</b>		Thompsonville
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co		Fitchville
Palmer Brothers Co		Fitchville
<b>Carpet Lining</b>		Fitchville
Bridgeport Casket Hardware Co The		Bridgeport
<b>Casket Trimmings</b>		Bridgeport
Bassick Company The (Industrial and General)		Bridgeport
<b>Casters</b>		Bridgeport
George P Clark Co		Windsor Locks
<b>Castings</b>		Meriden
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)		Meriden
Charles Parker Co The (gray iron)		Meriden
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, Z metal and alloy)		Naugatuck
Gillette-Vibber The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock)		New London
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)		Naugatuck
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel)		Branford
McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron)		New Haven
Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum)		688 Third Ave West Haven
Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (grey iron)		Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass & Bronze)		Waterbury 91
Sessions Foundry Co The (gray iron)		Bristol
Union Mfg Co (gray iron)		New Britain
Waterbury Foundry Company The (highway & sash weights)		Waterbury
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)		Middletown
<b>Castings—Permanent Mould</b>		Meriden
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (zinc and aluminum)		Meriden
<b>Centrifugal Blower Wheels</b>		Torrington
Torrington Manufacturing Co The		Torrington
<b>Chain</b>		Naugatuck
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc		Naugatuck
<b>Chain—Welded and Weldless</b>		Bridgeport
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co		Bridgeport
<b>Chain—Bead</b>		Bridgeport
Bead Chain Mfg Co The		Bridgeport
<b>Chartered Coach Service</b>		New Haven
Connecticut Company The (excursions a specialty)		New Haven
<b>Chemicals</b>		Waterbury
American Cynamid & Chemical Corp		Waterbury
Apothecaries Hall Co		South Norwalk
Edcan Laboratories		New Haven
Macalaster Bicknell Company		Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated		Waterbury
<b>Cherries</b>		Saybrook
John Magee & Co Incorporated		Saybrook
<b>Chromium Plating</b>		Waterbury
Chromium Corp of America		Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The		Shelton
<b>Chucks</b>		Hartford
Cushman Chuck Co The		Hartford
<b>Chucks &amp; Face Plate Jaws</b>		New Britain
Union Mfg Co		New Britain
<b>Clay</b>		New Haven
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)		New Haven
<b>Cleaning Compounds</b>		Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated		Waterbury
<b>Clock Mechanisms</b>		Waterbury
Lux Clock Mfg Co The		Waterbury
<b>Clocks</b>		Thomaston
Seth Thomas Clocks		Thomaston
United States Time Corporation The		Waterbury
<b>Clocks—Alarm</b>		Waterbury
Lux Clock Mfg Co The		Waterbury
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (spring & electric)		New Haven
William L Gilbert Clock Corporation The		Winsted
<b>Clocks—Automatic Cooking</b>		Waterbury
Lux Clock Mfg Co The		Waterbury
<b>Clutch Facings</b>		Middletown
Russell Mfg Co The		Middletown
<b>Clutch—Friction</b>		Bridgeport
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic)		Bridgeport
<b>Coils—Pipe or Tube</b>		New Haven
National Pipe Bending Co The		160 River St New Haven
<b>Coilmaster Products</b>		Ansonia
Hall Mfg Co		Ansonia
<b>Comfortables</b>		Fitchville
Palmer Brothers Co		Fitchville
<b>Commercial Heat Treating</b>		West Haven
A F Holden Company The		52 Richard St West Haven
<b>Communication Equipment</b>		Stamford
Airadio Incorporated (aircraft, marine, intra-facility)		Stamford
<b>Compressors</b>		South Norwalk
Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas)		South Norwalk
<b>Concrete Products</b>		Hamden
Plasticrete Corp		Hamden
<b>Condensers</b>		Stamford
Airadio Incorporated (variable)		Stamford
<b>Cones</b>		Mystic
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)		Mystic
<b>Consulting Engineers</b>		Hartford
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting)		296 Homestead Ave Hartford
<b>Contract Machining</b>		Branford
Malleable Iron Fittings Company		Branford
<b>Contract Manufacturers</b>		New Haven
Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies)		503 Blake St New Haven
Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes and containers to specifications)		Durham
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Metal Parts and Assemblies)		Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc		Waterbury
<b>Controllers</b>		Bridgeport
Bristol Company The		Waterbury
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc		Bridgeport
<b>Conveyor Systems</b>		Hartford
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The		Hartford
<b>Copper</b>		Waterbury
American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods tubes)		Waterbury
Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet)		Bristol
Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire, tube)		Waterbury
Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)		Waterbury
<b>Copper Sheets</b>		Seymour
New Haven Copper Co The		Seymour
<b>Copper Shingles</b>		Seymour
New Haven Copper Co The		Seymour
<b>Copper Water Tube</b>		Bridgeport
Bridgeport Brass Co		Bridgeport
<b>Cork Cots</b>		Mystic
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)		Mystic
<b>Corrugated Box Manufacturers</b>		Danbury
Danbury Square Box Co The		Danbury
<b>Corrugated Shipping Cases</b>		New Haven
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc		Portland
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave		New Haven
<b>Cosmetic Containers</b>		Waterbury
Eyelet Specialty Co The		Waterbury
<b>Cosmetics</b>		Glastonbury
J B Williams Co The		Glastonbury
<b>Cotton Batting &amp; Jute Batting</b>		Stamford
Northam Warren Corporation		Stamford
Palmer Brothers Co		Fitchville
<b>Cotton Yarn</b>		Moosup
Floyd Cranska Co The		Moosup
<b>Counting Devices</b>		Hartford
Veeder-Root Inc		Hartford
<b>Cut Stone</b>		New Haven
Dextone Co The		New Haven
<b>Cutters</b>		Plantsville
American Standard Co (special)		Plantsville
Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand)		New Haven
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling)		Shelton
33 Hull St		Shelton
Standard Machinery Co The (rotary board, single and duplex)		Mystic
<b>Delayed Action Mechanism</b>		Hartford
M H Rhodes Inc		Hartford
R W Cramer Company Inc The		Centerbrook
<b>Dental Gold Alloys</b>		Hartford
J M Ney Company The		Hartford
<b>Diamonds—Industrial</b>		Hartford
Diamond Tool and Die Works		Hartford
<b>Dictating Machines</b>		Bridgeport
Dictaphone Corporation		Bridgeport
Gray Manufacturing Company The		Hartford
Soundscribe Corporation The		New Haven
<b>Die &amp; Tool Makers</b>		New Britain
Parsons Tool Inc		New Britain
<b>Die Castings</b>		688 Third Ave West Haven
Newton-New Haven Co Inc		688 Third Ave West Haven
<b>Die Casting Dies</b>		Manchester
ABA Tool & Engineering Co		Manchester
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The		Derby
<b>Die Castings (Aluminum &amp; Zinc)</b>		New Britain
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp		New Britain
<b>Die-Heads—Self Opening</b>		Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The		Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven
Geometric Tool Co The		New Haven
<b>Dies</b>		Plantsville
American Standard Co		Plantsville
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The		141 Brewery St New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics and die castings)		Hartford
<b>Dish Washing Machines</b>		Hartford
Colt's Manufacturing Company		Hartford
<b>Disk Harrows</b>		Higginum
Orkil Inc—Cutaway Harrow Division		Higginum
<b>Door Closers</b>		New Britain
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp		New Britain
Sargent & Company		New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The		Stamford
<b>Dowel Pins</b>		Hartford
Allen Manufacturing Co The		Hartford
<b>Drafting Accessories</b>		Hartford
Joseph Merritt & Co		Hartford
<b>Draperies</b>		Fitchville
Palmer Brothers Co		Fitchville
<b>Drilling Machines</b>		Hartford
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (sensitive)		Hartford
<b>Drop Forgings</b>		Plantsville
Atwater Mfg Co		Plantsville
Blakeslee Forging Co The		Plantsville
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The		Bridgeport
Capewell Mfg Company		Hartford
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc		Middletown
<b>Druggists' Rubber Sundries</b>		New Haven
Goodyear Rubber Sundries Inc (Guardian "Plasti-Clear" baby pants, crib sheets & bibs, household aprons, raincoats, scarves & hoods, shower curtains, etc.)		New Haven
Seamless Rubber Company The		New Haven
<b>Dust Collecting Systems</b>		Hartford
Connecticut Blower Company		Hartford
<b>Edged Tools</b>		Collinsville
Collins Co The (axes and other edged tools)		Collinsville
<b>Elastic Webbing</b>		Middletown
Russell Mfg Co The		Middletown
<b>Electric Appliances</b>		80 Pliny St Hartford
Silex Co The		80 Pliny St Hartford
<b>Electric Cables</b>		New Haven
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)		New Haven
<b>Electric Circuit Breakers</b>		Plainville
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The		Plainville
		(Advt.)

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Electric-Commutators & Segments**  
Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors)  
Ansonia

**Electric Cord & Cord Sets**  
Accurate Insulated Wire Corp New Haven  
**Electric Cords**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)  
New Haven

**Electric Eye Control**  
United Cinephone Corporation Torrington  
**Electric Fixture Wire**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)  
New Haven

**Electric Hand Irons**  
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark  
"Durabilt") Winsted

**Electric Insulation**  
Case Brothers Inc Manchester  
Rogers Corporation The Manchester

**Electric Panel Boards**  
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford  
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

**Electric Safety Switches**  
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford  
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

**Electric Signs**  
United Advertising Corp New Haven

**Electric Time Controls**  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Electric Timepieces**  
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (auto-  
mobile and alarm) New Haven

**Electric Wire**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)  
New Haven

**Electrical Circuit Breakers**  
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford

**Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding**  
Specialties  
Gillette-Vibber Company The New London

**Electrical Control Apparatus**  
Federal Electric Products Co Inc Hartford  
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The Plainville

**Electrical Goods**  
A C Gilbert Co New Haven

**Electrical Motors**  
U S Electrical Motors Inc Milford

**Electrical Recorders**  
Bristol Co The Waterbury  
**Electrical Relays and Controls**  
Allied Control Co Plantsville

**Electronic Equipment**  
Airadio Incorporated Stamford

**Electronics**  
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc Hartford  
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford

**Electroplating**  
United Cinephone Corporation Torrington

**Electrotyping**  
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford  
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury

**Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies**  
Enthone Inc New Haven

**Electrotypes**  
W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes) New Haven

**Elevators**  
Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and  
freight) New Haven  
General Elevator Service Co Hartford

**Enameling**  
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden  
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The (including  
wrinkle finishes) Hartford

**Enameling and Finishing**  
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury  
Claireglow Mfg Co Portland

**Engines**  
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft  
Corp (aircraft) East Hartford  
Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary  
marine) Bridgeport

**Envelopes**  
Curtis 1000 Inc Hartford  
United States Envelope Company, Hartford  
Division Hartford

**Extractors—Tap**  
Walton Company The 94 Allyn St Hartford

**Eyelets**  
Chromium Process Company The Shelton  
L C White Company The Waterbury

**Fasteners—Slide & Snap**  
Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030 Waterbury  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Felt**  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Snap)  
Waterbury 91

**Felt—All Purpose**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechani-  
cal, cut parts) Middletown  
American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant)  
Glenville

**Ferrules**  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Fibre Board**  
Case Brothers Inc Manchester  
C H Norton Co The North Westchester  
Rogers Corporation (Specialty) Manchester

**File Cards**  
Standard Card Clothing Co The Stafford Springs

**Film Spools**  
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc Milford

**Finger Nail Clippers**  
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Firearms**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford  
Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport  
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division  
Olin Industries Inc New Haven

**Fire Hose**  
Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial)  
Sandy Hook

**Fireplace Goods**  
American Windshield & Specialty Co The  
881 Boston Post Road Milford  
John P Smith Co The (acres) 423-33 Chapel  
St New Haven

**Fireproof Floor Joists**  
Dextone Co The New Haven

**Fireworks**  
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford

**Fishing Tackle**  
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines) East Hampton

**Flashlights**  
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia  
Horton Mfg Co The (reels, rods, lines) Bristol  
Jim Harvey Div Local Industries Inc (nets,  
lures) Lakeville

**Flashlights and Radio Batteries**  
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division  
Olin Industries Inc New Haven

**Flashlights and Radio Batteries**  
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division  
Olin Industries Inc New Haven

**Floor & Ceiling Plates**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The New Britain  
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

**Fluorescent Lighting Equipment**  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic  
Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Forgings**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport  
(Non-ferrous) Waterbury 91

**Foundries**  
Sessions Foundry Co The (iron) Bristol  
Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, alumi-  
num and bronze) Middletown

**Foundry Riddles**  
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St  
New Haven

**Furnaces**  
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel) Southport

**Furnace Linings**  
Home Heating Service Inc (warm air oil fired)  
South Norwalk  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Furniture Pads**  
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

**Gage Blocks**  
Gilman Brothers Company The Gilman

**Galvanizing**  
Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide  
and steel) Stamford

**Galvanizing & Electrical Plating**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Gaskets**  
Gillette-Vibber Co The New London

**Gauges**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all  
materials) Middletown  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The  
Bridgeport

**Gears—Reverse & Reduction for Motor Boats**  
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

**Gears and Gear Cutting**  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

**General Plating**  
Chromium Process Co The (copper, nickel,  
chromium and cadmium plating) Derby

**Glass and China**  
Rocknell Silver Co The (silver decorated)  
Meriden

**Glass Blowing**  
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

**Glass Coffee Makers**  
Silex Co The 80 Pliny St Hartford

**Glass Cutters**  
Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415 Forestville

**Glass Processing**  
Woodbury Glass Company Inc Box 8 East Hartford

**Golf Equipment**  
Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags)  
Bristol

**Governors**  
Pickering Governor Co The (speed regulating,  
centrifugal, hydraulic) Portland

**Greeting Cards**  
A D Steinback & Sons Inc New Haven

**Grinding**  
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision  
custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, sur-  
faces, internal and special) 19 Staples St Bridgeport

**Grinding Machines**  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears,  
threads, cams and splines) Hartford

**Grommets**  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam)  
Waterbury

**Hand Tools**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and zinc)  
Waterbury

**Hardware**  
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers,  
scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, cop-  
ing saws, putty knives) Bridgeport

**Hardware**  
James J Ryan Tool Works The (screw drivers,  
machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch  
awls and nail sets) Southington

**Hardware**  
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Bit braces,  
chisels, dividers, draw knives, hammers,  
pliers, squares, snips, wrenches) Southington

**Hardware**  
Bassick Company The (Automotive) Bridgeport  
Hall Mfg Co (bridge table) Ansonia

**Hardware**  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware  
Corp (Builders) New Britain

**Hardware**  
Sargent & Company New Haven  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy  
and industrial) Middletown

**Hardware**  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The  
(builders) Stamford

**Hardware—Marine & Bus**  
Rostand Mfg Co The Milford

**Hardware—Trailer Cabinet**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

**Hardware, Trunk & Luggage**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware  
Corp New Britain

**Hardware**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The  
Stamford

**Hat Machinery**  
Doran Brothers Inc Danbury

**Health, Surgical & Orthopedic Supports**  
Berger Brothers Company The (custom made  
for back, breast and abdomen) New Haven

**Heat Treating**  
A F Holden Co The 52 Richard St West Haven  
Bennett Metal Treating Co The Elmwood  
1945 New Britain Ave Shelton

**Heat Treating Equipment**  
Driscoll Wire Company The New Britain  
The New Britain Machine Co New Britain  
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The  
296 Homestead Ave Hartford

**Heat Treating Equipment**  
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street  
West Haven (Main Plant) Oakville

**Heat Treating Equipment**  
Autoyre Company The (commercial) Hartford  
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial)  
296 Homestead Ave Hartford

**Heat Treating Equipment**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring  
Corp Bristol

**Heat Treating Salts and Compounds**  
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard Street West Haven  
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

**Heating Apparatus**  
Miller Company The (domestic oil burners and  
heating devices) Meriden

**Hex-Socket Screws**  
Allen Manufacturing Co The Hartford  
Bristol Company The Waterbury

**Highway Guard Rail Hardware**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Hinges**  
Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls

**Hobs and Hobbings**  
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester

**Hoists and Trolleys**  
Union Mfg Company New Britain

**Hose Supporter Trimmings**  
Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

**Hospital Signal Systems**  
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of  
Great American Industries Inc Meriden  
(Advt.)



# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Hot Water Heaters</b>	
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner)	Stamford
<b>Hydraulic Brake Fluids</b>	
Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
<b>Industrial Finishes</b>	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford
<b>Industrial and Marking Tapes</b>	
Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
<b>Industrial Refrigeration</b>	
Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division (Specialists)	Terryville
<b>Infra-Red Equipment</b>	
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The	Hartford
<b>Insecticides</b>	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
Darworth Incorporated (DDT Dispenser)	Simsbury
<b>Insecticide Bomb</b>	
Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer-a-sol)	Bridgeport
<b>Insulated Wire Cords &amp; Cable</b>	
Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc The	Seymour
<b>Instruments</b>	
Bristol Company The	Waterbury
J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature)	New Haven
<b>Insulation</b>	
Gilman Brothers Co The	Gilman
<b>Insulating Refractories</b>	
Mullite Refractories Co The	Shelton
<b>Inter-Communications Equipment</b>	
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc	Meriden
<b>Jacquard</b>	
Case Brothers Inc	Manchester
<b>Japanning</b>	
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
<b>Jib Borer</b>	
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore)	Bridgeport
<b>Jig Boring</b>	
American Standard Co	Plantsville
Parsons Tool Inc	New Britain
<b>Jig Grinder</b>	
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore)	Bridgeport
<b>Jigs and Fixtures</b>	
American Standard Co	Plantsville
<b>Joining</b>	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheet)	Bridgeport
<b>Key Blanks</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Graham Mfg Co The	Derby
Sargent & Company	New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Labels</b>	
J & J Cash Inc (Woven)	South Norwalk
<b>Label Moisteners</b>	
Better Packages Ins	Shelton
<b>Laboratory Equipment</b>	
Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division	Terryville
Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven
<b>Laboratory Supplies</b>	
Macalaster Bicknell Company	New Haven
<b>Lacquers &amp; Synthetic Enamels</b>	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford
<b>Ladders</b>	
A W Flint Co	196 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Lamp Shades</b>	
Verplex Company The	Essex
<b>Lathes</b>	
Bullard Company The (vertical turret cutmaster and Mult-Au-Matic, vertical multi-spindle)	Bridgeport
<b>Leather</b>	
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin)	Glastonbury
Geo A Shepard & Sons Co The (sheepskin, shoe upper, garment, grain and suede)	Bethel
<b>Leather Goods Trimmings</b>	
G E Prentice Mfg Co The	Kensington
<b>Leather, Mechanical</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cups, washers, etc.)	Middletown
<b>Letterheads</b>	
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers)	New Haven
<b>Lighting Equipment</b>	
Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe)	Meriden
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Lighting Protection</b>	
Edward H Brown	Hartford & New Haven
<b>Lithographing</b>	
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
<b>Locks—Banks</b>	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Builders</b>	
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Sargent & Company	New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Cabinet</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Special Purpose</b>	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Trunk</b>	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (and suitcase)	Stamford
<b>Locks—Zipper</b>	
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
<b>Loom—Non-Metallic</b>	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford
<b>Luggage Fabric</b>	
Falls Company The	Norwich
<b>Lumber &amp; Millwork Products</b>	
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Machinery</b>	
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Special)	Hartford
Hallden Machine Company The (mill)	Thomaston
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Machines & tools for sheet metal fabrication—manually & power operated)	Southington
Standard Machinery Co The (bookbinders)	Mystic
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill)	Torrington
<b>Machine Bases</b>	
The State Welding Co (Fabricated Steel & Salvage of Broken Castings)	Hartford
<b>Machine Work</b>	
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts)	Hartford
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only)	Hartford
LaPointe Plascomold Corp The (precision on molds, tools, dies, etc.)	Unionville
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (job)	Hartford
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special)	Hartford
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery)	Torrington
<b>Machines</b>	
Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling)	Bridgeport
Patent Button Company The	Waterbury
Special Devices Inc (Special, new developments, engineering, design and construction)	Berlin
<b>Machines—Automatic</b>	
A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special)	Bridgeport
Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping)	Bridgeport
<b>Machines—Automatic Chucking</b>	
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division	New Britain
The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end)	New Britain
<b>Machines—Automatic Screw</b>	
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division	New Britain
The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle)	New Britain
<b>Machines—Forming</b>	
A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock)	Bridgeport
<b>Machines—Paper Ruling</b>	
John McAdams & Sons Inc	Norwalk
<b>Machines—Precision Boring</b>	
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division	New Britain
The New Britain Machine Co	New Britain
<b>Machines—Slotting</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head)	Waterbury
<b>Machines—Thread Rolling</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Bolt and Nut</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Cold Heading</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery Dealers &amp; Rebuilders</b>	
Botwinik Brothers	New Haven
J L Lucas and Son	Fairfield
<b>Machinery—Metal-Working</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Nut</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping)	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Screw and Rivet</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Wire Drawing</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Magnets</b>	
Cinaudagraph Div The Indiana Steel Products Co	Stamford
<b>Mail Boxes, Apartment &amp; Residential</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
<b>Mailing Machines</b>	
Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford
<b>Manganese Bronze Ingot</b>	
Whipple and Choate Company	Bridgeport
<b>Marine Engines</b>	
Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights)	Fairfield
Lathrop Engine Co The	Mystic
<b>Marine Equipment</b>	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
<b>Marking Devices</b>	
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel and rubber)	New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The	Hartford
<b>Matrices</b>	
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven
<b>Mattresses</b>	
Palmer Brothers Co	Fitchville
Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury
<b>Mechanical Assemblies—Small</b>	
M H Rhodes Inc	Hartford
<b>Mechanics Hand Tools</b>	
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Co The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools)	Bridgeport
<b>Metal Cleaners</b>	
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
<b>Metal Cleaning Machines</b>	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
<b>Metal Finishes</b>	
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport
<b>Metal Finishing</b>	
National Sherardizing & Machine Co	Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company	Waterbury
<b>Metal Goods</b>	
Waterbury Companies Inc (to order)	Waterbury
<b>Metallizing</b>	
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden
<b>Metal Novelties</b>	
H C Cook Co The	32 Beaver St Ansonia
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Metal Products</b>	
State Welding Company The	Hartford
<b>Metal Products—Stampings</b>	
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Made-to-Order)	Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Metal Specialties</b>	
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
<b>Metal Stampings</b>	
Autoyre Co The (Small)	Oakville
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co	Bridgeport
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Naugatuck
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
Greist Mfg Co The	503 Blake St New Haven
Hayes Metal Stampings Inc	Hartford
H C Cook Co The	32 Beaver St Ansonia
J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications)	Middletown
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
LaPointe Plascomold Corp The	Unionville
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, copper and steel)	Waterbury
G E Prentice Mfg Co The	Kensington
Saling Manufacturing Company	Unionville
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Stanley Works The	New Britain
Verplex Company The (Contract)	Essex
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Meters—Gas</b>	
Sprague Meter Company	Bridgeport
<b>Microscope—Measuring</b>	
Lundeberg Engineering Company	Hartford
<b>Milk Bottle Carriers</b>	
John P Smith Co The	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Millwork</b>	
Hartford Builders Finish Co	Hartford
<b>Millboard</b>	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (asbestos)	Bridgeport (Advt.)



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

<b>Milling Machines</b>		<b>Paper Boxes</b>		<b>Plumbers' Brass Goods</b>	
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam)	Waterbury	Atlantic Carton Corp (folding)	Norwich	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
<b>Mill Supplies</b>		National Folding Box Co (folding)	New Haven	Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends)	Newington
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	New Haven	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 48
<b>Minute Minders</b>		Robertson Paper Box Co (folding)	Montville	<b>Plumbing Specialties</b>	
Lux Clock Mfg Co The	Waterbury	Strouse Adler Co The	New Haven	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
<b>Mixing Equipment</b>		<b>Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup</b>		<b>Pole Line</b>	
Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven	Bridgeport Paper Box Company	Bridgeport	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
<b>Monuments</b>		M Backes' Sons Inc	Wallingford	<b>Polishing Wheels</b>	
Beij & Williams Co The	Hartford	Warner Brothers Company The	Bridgeport	Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The	Danielson
<b>Motor Switches</b>		<b>Paper Clips</b>		<b>Poly Chokes</b>	
Gaynor Electric Company Inc	Bridgeport	H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device)	Tariffville
<b>Moulded Plastic Products</b>		<b>Paper Tubes and Cores</b>		<b>Postage Meters</b>	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury	<b>Parallel Tubes</b>		<b>Precious Metals</b>	
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	J M Ney Company The (for industry)	Hartford
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road	Watertown	<b>Parkerizing</b>		<b>Prefabricated Buildings</b>	
<b>Mouldings</b>		Claireglow Mfg Company	Portland	City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front)	Hamden	<b>Passenger Transportation</b>		<b>Preserves</b>	
<b>Moulds</b>		Connecticut Company The (local, suburban and interurban)	New Haven	Goodman Bros (and jellies)	Meriden
ABA Tool & Engineering Co	Manchester	<b>Pet Furnishings</b>		<b>Preservatives</b>	
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel)	New Haven	Andrew B Hendryx Co The	New Haven	Darworth Incorporated (Cuprinol, wood, rope, and fabric preservatives)	Simsbury
114 Brewery St	New Haven	<b>Pharmaceutical Specialties</b>		<b>Press Buttons</b>	
Lundberg Engineering Company (plastic)	Hartford	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Gaynor Electric Company Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Parker Stamps Works Inc The</b> (compression, injection & transfer for plastics)	Hartford	<b>Phosphor Bronze</b>		<b>Press Papers</b>	
Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals)	Bristol	Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden	Case Brothers Inc	Manchester
<b>Napper Clothing</b>		Seymour Mfg Co The	Seymour	<b>Presses</b>	
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills)	Stafford Springs	Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls)	Waterbury	Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (automatic mechanical)	Hartford
<b>Nickel Anodes</b>		<b>Phosphor Bronze Ingots</b>		Standard Machinery Co The (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport	<b>Presses—Power</b>	
<b>Nickel Silver</b>		<b>Photographic Equipment</b>		Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
Seymour Mfg Co The	Seymour	Kalart Company Inc	Stamford	<b>Pressure Vessels</b>	
<b>Nickel Silver Ingot</b>		<b>Photo Reproduction</b>		Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls)	Waterbury	New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven	<b>Printing</b>	
<b>Night Latches</b>		<b>Piano Repairs</b>		Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc	Hartford
Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport	Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action)	Ivoryton	Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp	New Britain	<b>Piano Supplies</b>		Hunter Press	Hartford
Sargent & Company	New Haven	Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates)	Ivoryton	New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
<b>Non-ferrous Metal Castings</b>		<b>Pickles</b>		Taylor & Greenough Co The	Hartford
Miller Company The	Meriden	Goodman Brothers	Meriden	T B Simonds Inc	Hartford
<b>Nuts, Bolts and Washers</b>		<b>Pin Up Lamps</b>		Walker-Rackliff Company The	New Haven
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	Verplex Company The	Essex	<b>Printing Presses</b>	
<b>Office Equipment</b>		<b>Pipe</b>		Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Bridgeport
Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford	American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury	<b>Printing Rollers</b>	
Underwood Corporation	Bridgeport & Hartford	Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper)	Bridgeport	Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich
<b>Offset Printing</b>		Chase Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper)	Waterbury	<b>Production Control Equipment</b>	
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven	Crane Company (fabricated)	Bridgeport	United Cinephone Corporation	Torrington
<b>Oil Burners</b>		Howard Co (cement well and chimney)	New Haven	Wassell Organization (Produce-Trol)	Westport
Miller Company The (domestic)	Meriden	<b>Pipe Fittings</b>		<b>Propellers—Aircraft</b>	
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic, commercial and industrial)	Stamford	Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR)	Plainville	Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford
<b>Sident Glow Oil Burner Corp The</b>		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	<b>Propeller Fan Blades</b>	
1477 Park St	Hartford	<b>Pipe Plugs</b>		Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial)	Fairfield	Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter-sunk)	West Hartford	<b>Pumps</b>	
<b>Oil Burner Wick</b>		<b>Plastic Buttons</b>		Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (Tri-rotor)	Stamford
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The	Bridgeport	Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	<b>Pumps—Small Industrial</b>	
<b>Oil Tanks</b>		Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The	West Willington	Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven
Norwalk Tank Co The (\$50 to 30 M gals., underwriters above and under ground)	South Norwalk	Patent Button Co The	Waterbury	<b>Pump Valves</b>	
<b>Olives</b>		Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
John Magee & Co Incorporated	Saybrook	<b>Plasticrete Bloc</b>		<b>Punches</b>	
<b>Ovens</b>		Plasticrete Corp	Hamden	Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)	New Haven
American Machine & Foundry Co	New Haven	<b>Plastic Film Printing</b>		141 Brewery St	New Haven
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial)	Fairfield	Glasgo Finishing Co The	Glasgo	<b>Patty Softeners—Electrical</b>	
<b>Package Sealers</b>		<b>Plastic Gems</b>		Fletcher Terry Co The Box 415 Forestville	Forestville
Better Packages Inc	Shelton	Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	<b>Pyrometers</b>	
<b>Packing</b>		Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre)	Middletown	Conn Plastics	Waterbury	<b>Quartz Crystals</b>	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive)	Bridgeport	Geo S Scott Mfg Co The	Wallingford	Crystal Research Laboratories Inc	Hartford
<b>Padlocks</b>		LaPointe Plascomold Corp The (custom work of compression type)	Unionville	<b>Radiation-Finned Copper</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain	Watertown Mfg Co The	Watertown	G & O Manufacturing Company The	New Haven
Sargent & Company	New Haven	Waterbury Companies Co	Waterbury	Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper)	Hartford
<b>Paints and Enamels</b>		<b>Plastics—Moulds &amp; Dies</b>		<b>Rayon Specialties</b>	
Stamminet Corp The	New Haven	Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics)	Hartford	Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
Tredennick Paint Mfg Co The	Meriden	<b>Platers</b>		<b>Rayon Yarns</b>	
<b>Panta</b>		Christie Plating Co	Groton	Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser)	Bridgeport	Patent Button Co The	Waterbury	<b>Reamers</b>	
<b>Paperboard</b>		Plainville Electro Plating Co The	Plainville	O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)	Shelton
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div	Robert Gair Co Inc	Waterbury Plating Company	Waterbury	33 Hull St	
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	New Haven	<b>Platers—Chrome</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	
		Hartford Chrome Corporation The	Hartford	Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
		Nutmeg Chrome Corporation	Hartford	<b>Refractories</b>	
		Plainville Electro Plating Co The	Plainville	Howard Company	New Haven
		<b>Platers' Equipment</b>		<b>Regulators</b>	
		Apothecaries Hall Company	Waterbury	Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)	South Norwalk
		MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	<b>Resistance Wire</b>	
		<b>Plating</b>		C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal)	Southport (Adv.)
		Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden		

# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

<b>Respirators</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Retainers</b>	
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & auto-motive)	Hartford
<b>Riveting Machines</b>	
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The	Bridgeport
H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The	Hartford
L-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
<b>Rivets</b>	
Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Chromium Process Company The	Shelton
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
J H Session & Sons	Bristol
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron)	Bridgeport
<b>Rods</b>	
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze)	Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Bronze)	Waterbury 91
<b>Roller Skates</b>	
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
Olin Industries Inc	New Haven
<b>Rolling Mills and Equipment</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Rubber Chemicals</b>	
Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils)	Stamford
<b>Rubberized Fabrics</b>	
Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The	New Haven
<b>Rubber Footwear</b>	
Goodyear Rubber Co The	Middletown
United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Keddettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
<b>Rubber Gloves</b>	
Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
<b>Rubber Heels</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubber Products, Mechanical</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts)	Middletown
<b>Rubber Soles</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubber Tile</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubbish Burners</b>	
John P Smith Co The	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Safety Clothing</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Safety Fuses</b>	
Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
<b>Safety Gloves and Mittens</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Safety Goggles</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Sandblasting</b>	
Beij & Williams Co The	Hartford
<b>Saw Blades</b>	
Capewell Mfg Co The (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
<b>Saws, Band, Metal Cutting</b>	
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
<b>Scales—Industrial Dial</b>	
Kron Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Scissors</b>	
Acme Shear Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Screens</b>	
Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches)	Hartford
<b>Screw Caps</b>	
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles)	Derby
<b>Screws</b>	
Atlantic Screw Work (wood)	Hartford
Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood)	Waterville
Bristol Company The (socket set and socket cap screws)	Waterbury
Charles Parker Co The (wood)	Meriden
Chromium Process Company The	Shelton
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine)	Waterbury
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap)	West Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
<b>Screw Machines</b>	
H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford
<b>Screw Machine Accessories</b>	
Barnaby Manufacturing and Tool Company	Bridgeport
<b>Screw Machine Products</b>	
Apex Tool Co Inc The	Bridgeport
Blake & Johnson Co The	Waterville
Bristol Screw Corporation	Plainville
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Heat treated and ground type only)	Bridgeport
19 Staples Street	Bridgeport
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Duda & Goodwin Mfg Co	Woodbury
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The	New Haven
Truman & Barclay Sts	New Haven
Greist Mfg Co The (Up to 1½" capacity)	New Haven
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
Lowe Mfg Co The	Wethersfield
National Automatic Products Company The	New Britain
Nelson's Screw Machine Products	Plantsville
New Britain Machine Company The	New Britain
Olson Brothers Company (up to ¾" capacity)	Plainville
Peck Spring Co The	Plainville
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Wallace Metal Products Co Inc	New Haven
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc	Milford
Waterbury Machine Tools & Products Co (B & S & Swiss type automatic)	Waterbury
<b>Screw Machine Tools</b>	
Somma Tool Co (precision circular form tools)	Waterbury
<b>Sealing Tape Machines</b>	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Seasoning</b>	
Maggi Co Inc (Maggi's)	New Milford
<b>Sewing Machines</b>	
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven
Marrow Machine Co The (Industrial)	Hartford
Singer Manufacturing Company The (industrial)	Bridgeport
<b>Shaving Soaps</b>	
J B Williams Co The	Glastonbury
<b>Shears</b>	
Acme Shear Co The (household)	Bridgeport
<b>Shells</b>	
Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc	Waterbury
<b>Sheet Metal Products</b>	
American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays)	Durham
United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Division (Job and Production Runs)	New Haven
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Sheet Metal Stampings</b>	
American Buckle Co The	West Haven
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Naugatuck
Hall Mfg Co	Ansonia
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Shipment Sealers</b>	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Showcase Lighting Equipment</b>	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford
<b>Shower Stalls</b>	
Dextone Company	New Haven
<b>Signals</b>	
H C Cook Co The (for card files)	Ansonia
32 Beaver St	Ansonia
<b>Silks</b>	
Cheney Brothers	South Manchester
<b>Sizing and Finishing Compounds</b>	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
<b>Slide Fasteners</b>	
G E Prentice Mfg Co The	Kensington
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury
Kwik zippers	Waterbury
<b>Smoke Stacks</b>	
Bigelow Company The (steel)	New Haven
<b>Soup</b>	
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury
<b>Solder—Soft</b>	
Torrey S Crane Company	Plantsville
<b>Special Machinery</b>	
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The	Hartford
H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford
Lundberg Engineering Company	Hartford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (mandrels & stock shells for rubber industry)	Hartford
<b>Special Parts</b>	
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings)	New Haven
<b>Special Industrial Locking Devices</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
<b>Special Tools &amp; Dies</b>	
Lundberg Engineering Company	Hartford
<b>Spinnings</b>	
Gray Manufacturing Company The	Hartford
<b>Sponge Rubber</b>	
Sponge Rubber Products Co The	Shelton
<b>Spreads</b>	
Palmer Brothers Co	Fitchville
<b>Spring Coiling Machines</b>	
Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington
<b>Spring Units</b>	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and furniture)	Bridgeport
<b>Spring Washers</b>	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Spring—Coil &amp; Flat</b>	
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Coil and Flat)	Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
New England Spring Manufacturing Company	Unionville
Peck Spring Co The	Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Spring—Flat</b>	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
New England Spring Manufacturing Company	Unionville
<b>Spring—Furniture</b>	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Spring—Wire</b>	
Colonial Spring Corporation The	Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The (compression, extension, torsion)	Plainville
D R Templeman Co (Jewelry)	Plainville
J W Bernston Company (Coil and Torsion)	Plainville
New England Spring Mfg Co	Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Spring, Wire &amp; Flat</b>	
Autyre Company The	Oakville
<b>Stair Pads</b>	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London
<b>Stamps</b>	
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel)	141 Brewery St New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel & rubber)	Hartford
<b>Stampings</b>	
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Naugatuck
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford
<b>Stampings—Small</b>	
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven
L C White Company The	Waterbury
Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper)	Manchester
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Steel</b>	
Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip)	New Britain
<b>Steel Castings</b>	
Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Branford
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Spring</b>	
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless</b>	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets</b>	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford
<b>Steel Goods</b>	
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order)	Durham
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Steel—Magnetic</b>	
Cinaudagraph Div The Indiana Steel Products Co (Permanent)	Stamford
<b>Steel Strapping</b>	
Stanley Works The	New Britain
<b>Steel—Structural</b>	
Berlin Construction Co Inc The (fabricated)	Berlin
<b>Stereotypes</b>	
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven
<b>Stop Clocks, Electric</b>	
H C Thompson Clock Co The	Bristol (Advt.)

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**Straps, Leather**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile, industrial, skate, carriage) Middletown

**Studio Couches**  
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

**Super Refractories**  
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

**Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings**  
Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Surgical Dressings**  
Acme Cotton Products Co Inc East Killingly  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

**Surgical Rubber Goods**  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

**Switchboards Wire and Cables**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Synchronous Motors**  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Tanks**  
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
State Welding Co The Hartford  
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy) Meriden

**Tape**  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Tap Extractors**  
Walton Co The 94 Allyn St Hartford

**Taps, Collapsing**  
Geometric Tool Co The New Haven

**Tarred Lines**  
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus

**Tea**  
Upham Food Products Inc package and tea balls Hawleyville

**Telemetering Instruments**  
Bristol Co The Waterbury

**Textile Machinery**  
Marrow Machine Co The  
2814 Laurel St Hartford

**Textile Mill Supplies**  
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

**Textile Processors**  
American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate) Rockville  
Aspinook Corp The (cotton) Jewett City

**Therapeutic Equipment**  
Airadio Incorporated Stamford

**Thermometers**  
Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control) Waterbury  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Thermostats**  
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (automatic) Bridgeport

**Thin Gauge Metals**  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned in rolls) Waterbury

**Thread**  
American Thread Co The Willimantic  
Gardiner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing) South Willington  
Lloyd E Cone Thread Co The (industrial cotton sewing) Moodus  
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic  
Wm Johl Manufacturing Co Mystic

**Threading Machines**  
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and automatic) Bridgeport

**Time Recorders**  
Stromberg Time Corp Thomaston

**Timers, Interval**  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Timing Devices**  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook  
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Timing Devices & Time Switches**  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

**Tinning**  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in rolls) Waterbury  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Tool Designing**  
American Standard Co Plantsville

**Tools**  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers) 141 Brewery St New Haven  
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal cutting) 33 Hull St Shelton

**Tool Chests**  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic

**Tools & Dies**  
Moore Special Tool Co Bridgeport

**Tools, Dies & Fixtures**  
Fonda Gage Company (also jigs) Stamford  
Greist Mfg Co The New Haven  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (special) Hartford

**Tools, Hand & Mechanical**  
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto tools, forgings & specialties) Bridgeport

**Toys**  
A C Gilbert Company New Haven  
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford  
Gong Bell Co The East Hampton  
N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Trucks—Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks  
State Welding Company The Hartford

**Trucks—Lift**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift) Stamford

**Tube Bending**  
American Tube Bending Co Inc New Haven

**Tube Clips**  
H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes) Ansonia  
32 Beaver St  
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible tubes) Derby

**Tubing**  
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper) Waterbury 91

**Tubing—Heat Exchanger**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

**Typewriters**  
Royal Typewriter Co Inc Hartford  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Typewriters—Portable**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport

**Underclearer Rolls**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Union Pipe Fittings**  
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville

**Upholstery Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted**  
Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane, railroad) Broad Brook

**Vacuum Bottles and Containers**  
American Thermos Bottle Co Norwich

**Vacuum Cleaners**  
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

**Valves**  
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves) South Norwalk  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Valve Discs**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Valves—Automatic Air**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Valves—Automobile Tire**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Radiators Air**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Relief & Control**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Valves—Safety & Relief**  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Varnishes**  
Staminite Corp The New Haven

**Velvets**  
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic  
Velvet Textile Corporation The (velveteen) West Haven

**Ventilating Systems**  
Colonial Blower Company Hartford  
Connecticut Blower Company Hartford

**Vibrators—Pneumatic**  
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) New Haven

**Vises**  
Charles Parker Co The Meriden  
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-Action Vises) Hartford  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co. The (Combination Bench Pipe) Willimantic

**Washers**  
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials) Middletown  
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-ferrous) Waterville  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper) Waterbury

Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch washers) Bridgeport  
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order) Unionville  
Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron) Bristol

**Watches**  
Benrus Watch Co 30 Cherry St Waterbury  
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (pocket & wrist) New Haven  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Waterproof Dressings for Leather**  
Viscol Company The Stamford

**Wedges**  
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe) Unionville

**Welding**  
State Welding Co The (Equipment Mfrs & Steel Fabricators) Hartford  
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals) New Haven  
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) Hartford  
Porcupine Company The Bridgeport  
State Welding Company The Hartford

**Welding—Lead**  
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication) Meriden

**Welding Rods**  
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol

**Wheels**  
Hall Mfg Co Ansonia

**Wheels—Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Wicks**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) Middletown  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (oil burner wicks) Bridgeport  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Window & Door Guards**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford

**Wire**  
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) Branford  
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (Hair Spring) North Haven  
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bristol  
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) Shelton  
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted  
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire) Waterbury  
P O Box 1030  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver) Waterbury 91

**Wire Arches & Trellises**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford  
John P Smith Co The New Haven  
423-33 Chapel St

**Wire Baskets**  
Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing) Fairfield

**Wire Cable**  
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided) East Hampton

**Wire Cloth**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford  
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metals, all meshes) Southport

John P Smith Co The New Haven  
423-33 Chapel St  
Rolock Incorporated Fairfield

**Wire Drawing Dies**  
Waterbury Wire Die Co The Waterbury

**Wire Dipping Baskets**  
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford  
John P Smith Co The New Haven  
423-33 Chapel St

**Wire—Enameled Magnet**  
Sweet Wire Co Winsted

**Wire Formings**  
Autoyre Co The Oakville  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
Verplex Company The Essex

(Continued on page 48)

(Advt.)



# ALLENUT

## The New

### internal wrenching, self-locking nut by ALLEN



This new internal-wrenching nut **HOLDS** with a weld-like grip, — *self-locking* in non-hardened metals. Knurled flutes are drawn down into counterbored hole as the screw is tightened in the nut. Yet easily removed without damage to nut or containing parts by backing off on screw and tapping screw on head.

Using **ALLENUTS** with Allen Socket Head Cap Screws, the positive *internal* wrenching action of Allen Hex Keys drives fast, firm set-ups in the harder metals. 12-point (double-hex) Allenut socket gives 30° of wrenching swing — as compared with a normal 60° — to speed up assembly in cramped quarters.

The **ALLENUT** sets up *flush* to achieve streamlined surfaces. It facilitates more compact designs with resulting economies in space, weight and material. Adds immensely to the finished appearance of any job...Precision-made of special-alloy steel to Allen standards; threads tapped to a Class 3 fit.

Ask your local Industrial Distributor for samples for test applications. Available only through authorized ALLEN Distributors.

**THE ALLEN MFG. COMPANY**  
HARTFORD 1, CONNECTICUT, U. S. A.

## It's Made in Connecticut

(Continued from page 47)

Wire Forms	
Colonial Spring Corporation The	Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The	Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
New England Spring Mfg Co	Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Wire Goods	
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings)	West Haven
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)	Waterbury 91
Wiremolding	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford
Wire Partitions	
Hartford Wire Works Co The	Hartford
John P Smith Co The	New Haven
423-33 Chapel St	
Wire Products	
Clairglow Mfg Company	Portland
Wire Reels	
A H Nilson Mach Co The	Bridgeport
Wire Rings	
American Buckle Co The (pan handles and tinner's trimmings)	West Haven
Wire Shapes	
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co	Bridgeport
Wire—Specialties	
Andrew B Hendryx Co The	New Haven
Wood Handles	
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools)	Salisbury
Woodwork	
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork)	Hartford
Hartford Builders Finish Co	Hartford
Woven Awning Stripes	
Falls Company The	Norwich
Yarns	
Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Woolen, knitting and weaving yarns)	Unionville
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine woolen and specialty)	Talcottville
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet)	Simsbury
Zinc	
Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire)	Waterbury
P O Box 1030	
Zinc Castings	
Newton-New Haven Co Inc	688 Third Ave West Haven

## INSURANCE ASSISTANT

Young woman with extensive casualty and fire insurance background desires position with large progressive concern, preferably in or near New Haven. Can make survey and recommendations on insurance requirements and handle details of Workmen's Compensation, Group Accident and Health, and other claims with your insurance company. Excellent references. Available about January 1, 1948. Write Box PW-1471.

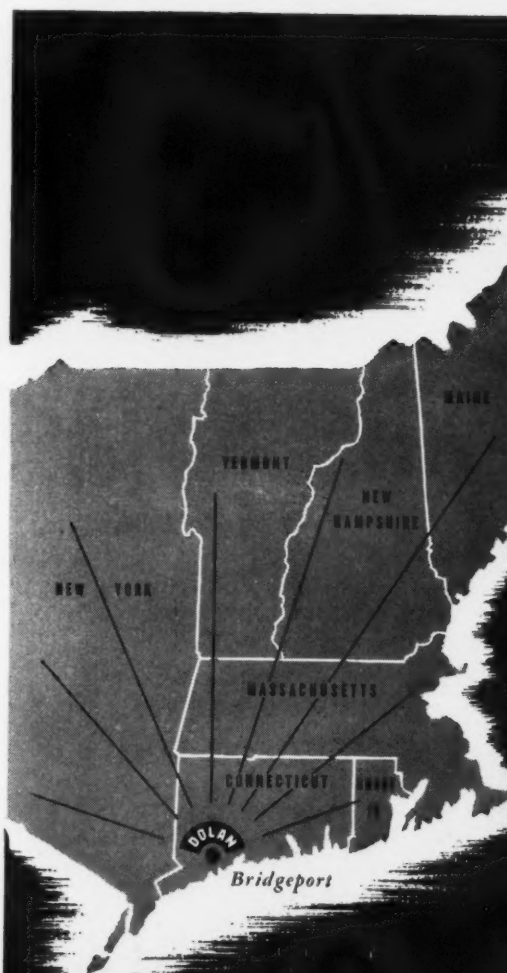
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ATIONS



## IT'S STILL UP-HILL

We've come a long way in meeting the demand for telephone service in Connecticut but there's still a lot left to do. There are, for example, 13,500 Connecticut families whose orders for main service are still unfilled and an additional 72,000 families who are waiting for a better grade of service than they now have.

We're working at top speed to meet these orders. This year in Connecticut alone we will spend \$19,400,000 to increase telephone facilities and our additions program for this year through 1952 will total \$123,000,000. Yes, we're going right ahead at record speed, until everyone has the kind of telephone service he wants, when and where he wants it.

**THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND  
TELEPHONE COMPANY**

**DOWD  
WYLLIE  
OLSON INC.**

PHOTO ENGRAVING  
ADVERTISING ART

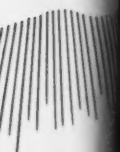
Since  1913

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that invites reading*

*Case, Lockwood & Brainard  
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